

# Herald Tribune

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## Aid Is Taken 'Hostage' In Rwandan Camps

**People Behind Earlier Massacres Terrorize Refugees and Divert Relief**

By Raymond Bonner  
*New York Times Service*

GOMA, Zaire — From the former president and generals down to village mayors and militias, the men who planned and carried out the massacre of tens of thousands of Rwandans earlier this year are now terrorizing hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled the civil war and are living in squatters camps here, refugees and relief workers say.

Young toughs control the distribution of relief food, which they steal in bulk and then sell, while the most needy — pregnant women, children, the sick and the elderly — are pushed aside.

In the camps, the former leaders, members of the Hutu ethnic group who were defeated by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, are conducting a campaign of rumors and terror to keep the refugees from going home.

The refugees are also Hutu, but by keeping them here the former Rwandan leaders hope to deprive the new government of legitimacy. At the same time, the army of the former government has regrouped and is preparing to mount another war.

"The refugee population has been taken hostage by its former leaders," said Mario Goethals, director of Doctors Without Borders-Belgium, an aid group that led the fight against cholera in the camps last summer and still has a hundred doctors here.

Relief groups are also hostages, he said, because to do anything requires working through the former leaders.

The situation has reached the point where Doctors Without Borders and other nongovernmental organizations are thinking about pulling out.

Joel Bourrone, director of operations

here for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has described the ethical problems that he says are "haunting" both nongovernmental and UN aid workers.

In a recent memorandum to the agency's headquarters in Geneva he wrote: "The fact that we are indirectly assisting several thousand persons with a bloody past and eventually helping them to regain strength for future military activities is not a happy thought, but it is a fact."

Because of "the seriousness of the charges against some segments of the population in the camps as well as the prospects of renewed military activities by these same elements," Mr. Bourrone wrote, the refugee agency had been compelled to "radically reconsider" its programs.

"We may be better off withdrawing," he said.

Relief groups often find themselves dealing with unsavory leaders. In Somalia, for example, the aid effort has customized the various faction leaders, Mr. Goethals said.

"What distinguishes this situation from others is that there was a genocide," he said. "This makes it morally different. You ask yourself. Are you going to continue supporting, indirectly, what happened in Rwanda?"

"It doesn't have anything to do with politics," Mr. Goethals said about the discussion among relief agencies about whether to withdraw. "It's about ethics and morality, about the highest human values we have."

More than 70 nongovernmental relief organizations have staff at the camps in Zaire. Every day, huge cargo planes

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NOT A MIRAGE — Troops waiting under a mural of an F-15 fighter jet Monday at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Virginia, as they prepared to ship out for the Gulf region, where the 150 soldiers will help unload ships.

## Algerians Call Election For President By End of '95

**Step, Shortening Term, Appears to Be a Gesture To Banned Islamic Front**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — President Liamine Zeroual, struggling against a Muslim fundamentalist insurgency, announced Monday that a presidential election would take place in Algeria by the end of 1995.

The announcement, which would cut Mr. Zeroual's term by at least one year, appeared to be a gesture by the military-backed government to Muslim fundamentalists, who were denied an election victory in January 1992.

The resulting conflict has left more than 10,000 people dead, including 68 foreigners, and cost billions of dollars.

"The moment has come to remove the obstacles to people's expression and to allow them to speak directly," Mr. Zeroual said. "I've decided that the presidential elections will take place before the end of 1995."

Mr. Zeroual made the announcement during his first broadcast speech to the nation, marking the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the six-year war for independence against France.

Over the weekend, the president issued a statement after months of talks with political parties, many in effect acting as surrogates for the banned Islamic Salvation Front.

"In spite of all the efforts, the positions between the different parties and between the parties and the state, including the position of the banned party, remain far apart," the statement said.

Presidential elections had not been due until the end of 1996, after a hastily convened presidential council was put together when the general election was canceled and the then-president, Chadli Bendjedid, resigned. The council, whose leader and head of state, Mohammed Boudiaf, was assassinated six months later, said at the time that it would rule up to the normal expiration of Colonel Bendjedid's term.

The Zeroual government has yet to announce any plans for parliamentary voting. In December 1991, the Islamic Front took a majority share of seats in the first round of parliamentary voting. The runoff planned in January 1992 was canceled.

Mr. Zeroual, who took office in February for what was to be a three-year term, said he would dedicate his efforts to prepare "the conditions for a return to the electoral process."

(AP, Reuters)

## EU Holds First Talks With Eastern Europeans on Membership

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*

LUXEMBOURG — The European Union held its first substantive discussions about eventual membership with the countries of Eastern Europe on Monday in a meeting that the former Soviet satellites hope will lead to their full acceptance in the West by the end of the decade.

"The challenge that confronts us is an enormous one," said Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, which has pressed hardest to bring its eastern

neighbors into the Union. "We must bring Europe together and create a new political order for Europe as a whole."

The meeting on Monday was the first among foreign ministers since the Union agreed earlier in October to schedule regular meetings with the Eastern countries to prepare for membership. Officials said the talks focused on practical details and avoided the harsh debates over membership timetables that have characterized earlier, more symbolic gatherings.

Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski said Poland

needed an "implicit timetable" for membership, probably by the year 2000, if it could adjust its laws to the requirements of the EU single market at an appropriate pace.

No formal agreements were struck Monday, but if EU ministers can agree to the details of a membership strategy at a meeting in Brussels on Nov. 28, Germany is likely to invite Eastern heads of government to a meeting in Essen on Dec. 9 and 10 to sign a deal, officials said.

Sir Leon Brittan, the high-profile commissioner

who has led the drive to bring the East into the Union, said the session produced "a quantum leap" in those efforts.

The talks were partly overshadowed, however, by the EU's own disarray on the handling of policy toward the East after Sir Leon was stripped of his authority over the weekend.

After threatening resignation, Sir Leon announced that he would stay on in the post of trade commissioner after meeting with Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg.

## Muslim Gains In Bosnia Mask Vulnerabilities

By John Pomfret  
*Washington Post Service*

BUGOJNO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — As Emir Muslimovic crept up a boulder-strewn knoll overlooking the town of Kupres last week and pounced on the back of a Bosnian Serb fighter old enough to be his father and slit his throat, two thoughts powered him: going home and getting even.

Mr. Muslimovic and seven other soldiers in the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army seized the artillery observation post from the rebel Serbs easily and without gunfire. A comrade killed another Serb by collapsing his skull with a rifle-butted jab to the face. Other Serbs fled in disarray. Then orders came to halt the advance.

"It wasn't good to kill them, especially that old man," Mr. Muslimovic said, fanning a cigarette from notebook paper and muddy tobacco amid the squalor of a slit trench in a mountainous forest afire with the colors of fall. "But they've been doing the same to us for too long."

The miniature victory on Hill 44, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside the Muslim-held town of Bugojno on the road to Serbian-controlled Kupres, was just one in a series of recent Muslim successes. As Bosnia's civil war enters its third winter, momentum seems to have swung — at least for the moment — to the Muslims.

From a one-sided slaughter in which heavily armed forces of the Bosnian Serbs rolled back Muslim troops at will, the war has changed to a set of pitched battles in Bosnia's wilderness. Lightly armed bands of government troops increasingly harass and occasionally defeat thinly stretched Serbian toughs. At a recent briefing, United Nations intelligence officers said Muslim forces, sometimes no larger than a company of 100 men, were attacking Serb

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### Kiosk

#### Angola Rivals Initial Accord

LUSAKA, Zambia (AFP) — Angola government and rebel negotiators Monday initiated a peace agreement designed to end 20 years of civil war, a United Nations spokesman said.

Peace talks in the Zambian capital of Lusaka have dragged on since November of last year. The United Nations had set Monday as the deadline for an agreement.

The formal signing and proclamation of a cease-fire is expected by Nov. 15.

#### German Crime Spree

BONN (AP) — Two armed prison escapees seized three batches of hostages and robbed a bank on Monday in a cross-country crime binge that began with the kidnapping of two police officers in Stuttgart and led at least 500 police officers on a daylong chase. The gunmen eluded the police, fleeing into Eastern Germany.

Book Review Page 9.  
Chess Page 9.



SOCKS ONLY — Secretary of State Christopher leaving a mosque on Monday in Casablanca. Page 8.

## The Foreign-Exchange Party Winds Down

#### Fast-Money Crowd Moves Elsewhere

By Erik Ipsen  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — In the foreign-exchange market, the undisputed levitation of the world's financial markets, where billions of dollars' worth of currencies change hands every day, the mood is bleak.

After two years as a source of staggering profits to speculators and of annoyance to finance ministers and central bankers who ate their economic game plans in order to defend their currencies from the wrath of the market, this year the market itself is quivering.

Suddenly bored by nine months of major losses or meager profits, the fast-money crowd — the leveraged hedge funds and other purely speculative players — have decamped, taking their billions with them.

"It would be unduly optimistic and hopeful to say that this is a shift of the moment," said an executive at a large private bank in London who began to redeploy people and capital away from the foreign-exchange market last June.

The effects of those quiet withdrawals are evident in a market that unites banks,

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 22.54	Up 0.74%
3908.12	117.75
<b>The Dollar</b>	
New York Mon. close 1.5034	previous close 1.51
DM 1.6355	1.824
Pound 98.90	97.28
Yen 5.1465	5.1665

Dollar falls in New York. Page 12.

investment managers and what market professionals call "end users" — companies that need foreign currencies to buy or sell goods across boundaries — into a seamless 24-hour-a-day electronic bazaar that is estimated to process a trillion dollars annually.

"These are the most illiquid markets I have ever seen," said Paul Chertkow, a veteran currency strategist with Union Bank of Switzerland in London.

The lack of liquidity belies the headlines of new postwar lows for the dollar, and of soaring values for the yen and for the Deutsche mark. Currency traders grouse about a "trendless" year, and about the notable absence of winning bets.

Christian Dunis, head of research and

foreign exchange trading at Chemical Bank in London, acknowledges that for the "man on the street" who has seen the dollar fall from 1.72 DM at the beginning of the year to around 1.50 DM now, this may all seem illogical. The problem, he says, is that the dollar moves "one or two big figures" one day and then gives most of it back the next.

The big money in the forex market is made on a sustained, sharp move in one direction. Today's players have to content themselves with relatively smaller wins on far tighter ranges of fluctuation.

Increasingly, speculators and even the biggest currency-trading commercial banks are shifting their resources elsewhere — to such markets as commodities or bonds, where the potential for profit is much larger.

Some analysts blame the exodus partly on a market that had simply grown overcrowded and overextended.

Bankers are notorious for their herd instincts, said Richard Layard-Leisching, director of research at Pareto Partners, a currency-management firm.

Early this year, when the dollar confirmed the overwhelming consensus by heading south and then holding to that course in fits and starts, the losses began to

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## Italy's Fugitives Leave Glamorous Trail

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — In the end, the bulky overcoat and floppy hat were not enough to hide the movie-star looks of Fernando Machi di Palma and his pursuers moved in.

"Good morning, Signor Machi," one of them said as the fugitive Italian financier ventured from an apartment on the Boulevard Saint-Germain in Paris on Sunday to buy the Italian newspapers from a corner kiosk, only to find himself arrested by the Italian plainclothes policeman who had just bid him good-

bye. There was, for instance, the Countess Francesca Vacca Agusta from Portofino and her much younger friend, Maurizio Raggio, who took flight in October to avoid investigation, possibly to Monte Carlo, or London, or was it Mexico?

Gianfranco Troietti, a former insurance executive, is said to be hiding out on the Indian Ocean coastline in Kenya — or was it Tanzania?

Then there is the best-known fugitive of all, former Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, self-exiled in a Mediterranean villa in the Tunisian resort of Hammamet, implicated in countless corruption cases and denying any personal corruption at all.

But, by some accounts, the investigators believe that Mr. Machi di Palma, 47, was among the most important of all, the youthful financial manager of Mr. Craxi's Socialist Party, facing five arrest warrants on charges of taking kickbacks related to Italian Third World development aid and other contracts. His nickname, newspapers reported Monday, was "Mr. Six-percent," the rake-off purportedly charged on contracts.

Mr. Machi di Palma, whose name reflects his family's Swiss origins, disappeared in early 1993 after a judge signed an arrest warrant accusing him of collecting and banking bribes on behalf of the Socialist Party.

Then began a hunt that led plainclothes agents halfway

## Fright for Christian Right

#### Halloween Vilified as Pagan Holiday

By Laurie Goodstein  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Halloween once had a beloved place in the pantheon of American holidays, as wholesome as Thanksgiving turkey or Fourth of July fireworks. But some concerned Christians are peeking under Halloween's mask and seeing Satan — and persuading many schools, churches and homes around the country to alter drastically or shut down altogether their holiday celebrations.

Schools in Howard County, Maryland, notified parents this year not to send their children to class dressed as ghosts or witches, and black cat decorations are disappearing from classrooms. Elementary schools in Ohio and New York replaced the traditional parties and parades for Halloween, which was

Monday night with a "Harvest Festival" celebration and a "Read Across America Week."

Churches in Atlanta and Sacramento, California, that once created elaborate haunted houses as fund-raisers instead held "Hallelujah Night," where the child with the best biblical costume got the biggest prize.

All of which suggests that in the 1990s, even Halloween has become a battleground in the conflict over family values.

"We hear so much about the supposed separation of church and state and how Christianity has no place in the schools," read a recent newsletter of Citizens for Excellence in Education, a conservative organization based in Cos-

## Hindu Wives Fast for Day So Husbands May Prosper

By Molly Moore  
*Washington Post Service*

**NEW DELHI** — "Have you seen it? Have you seen it?" asked an expectant Kamla Handa, bending over her balcony rail.

"No, I'm still searching for it," replied the young woman on the street below, her head tilted skyward.

"Oh, it's always late," sighed the 50-something housewife as she massaged her temples and sank onto a nearby chair where she could maintain her vigil.

In every direction, on every rooftop and balcony, residents of the Mumtaza neighborhood craned their necks toward the heavens. Restless men paced the streets, eyes straining in the darkness. Entire families gathered on terraces, searching the cluttered horizon. Women stood at their windows, staring hard into the night sky.

And suddenly, the hours of waiting were over. At 9:50 P.M., a large chunk of Halloween-orange moon slipped from behind the concrete-block apartments and shone down on dozens of women on dozens of balconies and terraces who raised their arms in praise, tossing droplets of water and grains of rice to the celestial body that had come to release them from an arduous day's fast.

Their spiritual nourishment complete, they disappeared into their homes to gorge on trays of sweets.

The Festival of Karva Chauth, held once every autumn on the fourth day after the full moon, had reached its dramatic conclusion. In Hindu religion and culture, this is the most important day of the year for a married woman. It is the

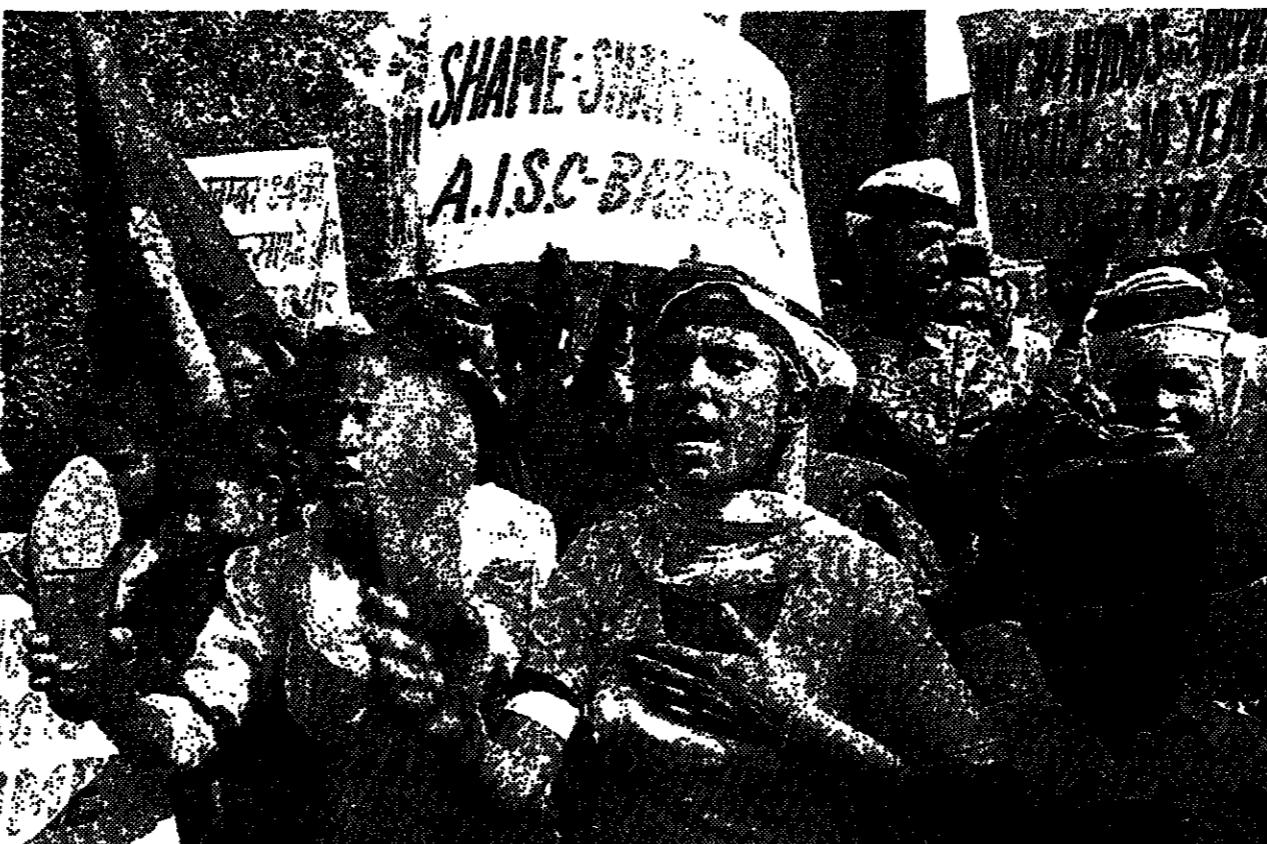
day the truly devout wife will take no food, no water and no tea from the moment the stars disappear in the morning sky until the moon rises in the nocturnal heavens. It is the day on which she beseeches the gods to grant her husband a long life, that she may not die a widow.

"You talk to any Indian lady, and they will say they want to die in their husband's arms, that his life should be longer than hers," said Nirmala Goyal, 37, who has been keeping the fast all 19 years she has been married. "We look at the moon because the moon lives forever, and my husband's life should be as long as the moon shines on the world."

In traditional Hindu society, there is no fate worse than to be left a widow. At the very least, widows — even those from urban, middle-class families — are forbidden to wear bangles and the decorative bindi dot between their eyes, vermilion in their hair and the bright-colored saris of a married woman. At worst, in some rural villages, widows are often cast out of their homes by their families, left to spend the rest of their lives begging for money and food to subsist. In both societies, a woman's identity is so intertwined with her husband's that she fears becoming a widow on her death.

Therefore, for Mrs. Goyal, her mother before her and her grandmother before her, husbands are to be revered, pampered and fasted over.

But the newest generation of Goyal women, including Payal Goyal, 16, is beginning to question the ancient tradition. "My daughter sometimes asks me, 'What about me,



ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH — Widows of Sikhs massacred in the backlash of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination 10 years ago demonstrating in New Delhi Monday for action against the killers. About 3,000 died.

Ma? You keep fast for my father, for my brother, why not for me?" Nirmala Goyal said.

Because, Payal is told, that is not the custom or the culture. Indian women, according to her grandmother, are supposed to enjoy suffering for their men.

"It is not a matter of pain for us that we're starving ourselves for them," said Savitri Goyal, 62, who maintains her annual fast even though her

husband died of cancer several years ago. "We're happy to do it."

It is debatable how much good all the fasting does. Even factoring in India's high rate of infanticide and preference for sons, which skew the life-expectancy rate for women, the average Indian woman outlives the average Indian man by a year. She can expect to live for 62 years, compared with his 61.

"I don't think my fast is go-

ing to prolong his life," said Abha Bharadwaj, 25, a newlywed and an elementary-school teacher. "But it is a family tradition, and I don't want to break it."

Would Amit Bharadwaj, 28, do the same for his bride?

"Why should I keep a fast for her?" the electronics engineer asked. "I keep her healthy; I give her love. That should be good enough. Besides, I cannot go hungry for her."

## Home by Christmas? Troops in Haiti Want That Action, Too

By Tod Robberson  
*Washington Post Service*

**PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** — U.S. servicemen in Haiti say they feel betrayed and ignored by their commander in chief after President Bill Clinton's comments to U.S. troops in Kuwait that they should expect to be home for Christmas.

"Clinton can go halfway around the world," said Private First Class Dan DeCristo, "but he can't take a quick hop off the coast of Florida to come talk to us? Hell, if we were here first," Mr. DeCristo is with the 10th Mountain Division, which was deployed in Haiti on Sept. 19 to help restore the country's democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to power.

Captain Dewane Stone, an army chaplain in Haiti, said he has been flooded with complaints from soldiers since Mr. Clinton visited Kuwait to speak to troops who began deploying there Oct. 7 to discourage Iraqi troop movements. The president playfully advised the soldiers, "Don't forget to go Christmas shopping."

"Neither the Americans nor ourselves will be happy until the disarmament has reached a level where we will be comfortable" taking over, the UN spe-

cial envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, said Saturday.

Senior U.S. officials said the 16,000 service personnel in Haiti should not only cancel their holiday-season plans but even rethink Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's Day.

Although no date had been set for a United Nations multinational force to relieve the U.S. troops, the expectation had been December, after parliamentary elections. A U.S. official said that target date is being pushed back to March because of political and logistic problems, including the likely postponement of elections until February or March.

Maybe from a political point of view, mid-January is the time to start" withdrawal, he said. "But from a practical standpoint, we're looking more at March."

In addition, UN officials say they are not satisfied that the paramilitary thugs and supporters of a 1991 military coup against Father Aristide have been sufficiently neutralized so that U.S. forces can begin withdrawing.

"Neither the Americans nor ourselves will be happy until the disarmament has reached a level where we will be comfortable" taking over, the UN spe-

cial envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, said Saturday.

That news, combined with Mr. Clinton's remarks in Kuwait, has contributed to a serious morale problem, according to various officers and enlisted personnel of the 10th Mountain Division interviewed in their makeshift barracks atop a former garbage dump near the airport in Port-au-Prince.

In the past few days many of the troops have begun to realize that a December departure was not likely, while Mr. Clinton's

remark in Kuwait only reminded them that no similar assurances were made for them.

Captain Jeremy Blanchard, an army physician, said he was preparing for a sudden increase in visits by soldiers looking for medical excuses to return home. "There's going to be real difficult discipline problems," he said. "Wives are going to get upset back home."

Already, three Americans assigned to Haiti have committed suicide. The military's annual

average is 11.6 suicides per 100,000 personnel. Captain Blanchard said he had already sent six other soldiers home.

Others have had their weapons confiscated for fear they might harm themselves, he added.

News of a post-December departure date would likely add to the trend, Captain Blanchard said. "That's when people are going to start looking for marijuana out on the streets so they can come up with positive urine tests," he said. "Or they'll accidentally let a round in their

chamber go off. Anything to get themselves out of here."

Although 3,000 Americans will remain in Haiti with the UN forces regardless of the main withdrawal date, Captain Stone said most troops expected to return home no later than Christmas.

"If they find out it's not Christmas," the chaplain said, "marijuana is going to hit the floor again, and I'll be real busy for another two or three weeks. They'll come crying."

## Reformers Take Beating in Moscow Vote

By Fred Hiatt  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW** — In what many

described as a bellwether election, voters have elected to Parliament the head of an investment firm that collapsed in the most spectacular failure of Russia's young capitalist era, handing defeat to both a swastika-bearing ultranationalist and a free-market democrat.

The Sunday by-election in a dreary industrial district north of Moscow, made necessary by the gangland-style shooting of the incumbent last spring, reflected the disillusion and disgust many voters now feel for government, analysts said.

Sergei Mavrodi, head of the MMM investment company, had the support of Vladimir Zhirinovsky, the ultranationalist bad boy of Russian politics.

Dogged by anti-Semitism and jack-booted neofascists, the campaign was a total defeat for democratic reformers a little more than a year before scheduled nationwide elections. Most democratic parties did not even field a candidate. The closest to free-market advocates, Konstantin Borovoi, a businessman, polled third, according to preliminary results.

Those early results show Mr. Mavrodi collecting 28 percent of all votes. A local bureaucrat and longtime Communist Party functionary came in second, with 15 percent, and Mr. Borovoi polled 14 percent. Nine other candidates, including a leader of the anti-Semitic Russian National Unity, split the remainder.

Mr. Mavrodi, 39, began the campaign in prison and did not make a single appearance in his election district, even after a judge ordered him freed Oct. 12. But he promised to spend as much as \$10 million of his own money to bring telephones and other improvements to his constituents.

By portraying himself as a victim of arrogant government investigators, Mr. Mavrodi also tapped into voters' resentment of corruption, high-handedness and incompetence in this nation's young democracy, analysts said.

"People feel victimized," said Sarah Mendelson, a program officer for the National Democratic Institute who followed the campaign closely. She said a common voters' view was: "The government had no right to do that to him, and they have no right to do all this to us."

Mr. Mavrodi's MMM company collected billions of rubles

from Russians in what critics called a classic pyramid scheme. The company used the money it collected for television advertising, promising huge returns at no risk, and bought back shares at ever-increasing prices, until the pyramid collapsed this summer, leaving the shares virtually worthless.

MMM said the collapse was triggered by jealous bureaucrats. Many bankrupt shareholders believed that only Mr. Mavrodi's election could save them, a sentiment he encouraged. He said in interviews that if he lost, he would be returned to prison and MMM shares would never recover their value. If he won, he predicted that MMM shares would soon soar above their pre-collapse level.

In the wake of his victory Monday, an MMM spokesman said that the company would again begin selling shares in 48 Moscow outlets and 49 other places across Russia and the former Soviet Union.

winning 17 of 31 posts. The Conservative Party won 10 governorships and independents took the remaining four.

A number of candidates were assassinated or kidnapped by leftist guerrillas in recent weeks, forcing the government to cancel elections in 10 municipalities.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Neo-Nazis Renew Threats in Austria

**VIENNA** (AP) — Neo-Nazis who have unnerved Austria with a campaign of letter bombs issued new threats against a publisher of books for a minority group, the Roman Catholic Church and leading political figures.

Loize Wieser, publisher in the southern town of Klagenfurt of books for the Slovens minority, was quoted Monday by Austria Presse-Agentur as saying that he had received a death threat in a handwritten letter that began with the Nazi salute "Sieg Heil" and was marked with swastikas. The publisher was the target earlier in October of a letter bomb, one of four discovered and defused by police.

"You are first on our list," the news agency

# THE AMERICAS /



**FLARE-UP** — A boy watching early Monday morning as the Golden Grape Lounge in Detroit burns. More than 100 buildings were set on fire and 175 teenagers arrested in the city's annual arson-fest, known as Devil's Night. The local practice had been on the wane, with the number of fires down to 65 last year from a record high of 297 in 1984.

Michael E. Samuels/Agence France-Presse

## Disgust With All Politicians Sours Midwestern Voters

By Isabel Wilkerson  
*New York Times Service*

LORAIN, Ohio — The angry and ill-tempered voters who will sit in judgment on Election Day a week from now cannot exactly put a finger on why they are so disgusted with Washington and politics.

They know that inflation is low and unemployment is down. They know that the country is not at war, that even the disparaged expedition into Haiti turned out better than many of them expected. Although some were disappointed that no health-care plan passed, others were relieved because they did not want to lose their

coverage or pay more for it.

So what are they complaining about?

"The unknown," said Russ Carver, a Michigan steelworker standing in a union office.

"What could be."

That may be a nearly impossible thing to campaign against, this vague notion that no matter what anybody does, things might get worse. But that is exactly what politicians are facing from a mired and bored electorate.

To listen to voters in two Midwestern steel towns where things are better than they were in the 1980s but a long way

from booming, it has got to the point where some seem to think there is very little that politicians contribute to the country.

In River Rouge, Michigan, a city of about 11,000 just south of Detroit, a retiree standing in line at a drugstore said,

"They're doing absolutely nothing for the citizens."

Here in Lorain, about 30 miles west of Cleveland, Al Fuzzy, the owner of a karate school, said he did not even know whether to believe the inflation and unemployment figures that he said some politician somewhere would take credit for.

"We don't really know what's

going on in Washington at all," he said. "There are so many facts and statistics. They don't use a language that normal, everyday people can understand. It's nothing more than a spider web of deceit."

In recent years, it has, of course, become fashionable to attack Washington and politicians in general. Whether the bad mood comes from alienation, ignorance, indifference or "did not — did too" campaigning is hard to tell.

But all of this has made things harder for precinct captains like Michael Koury, an old-time Democrat in a gray fedora and trench coat who is a

real-estate agent when he is not passing out political literature. He has not been thrown off porches, but he said he knew not to try the hard sell that might have worked a generation ago.

"Everybody is a free-thinker nowadays," he said. "Nobody likes to be told how to vote. They want to go their own way."

The problem now, he said, is that people may have it too good. "They forget where they came from," Mr. Koury said. "Business is good. The people are working, it's a great time to live in America. They got it good, and they want it better."

Mayor Alex Olejko of Lorain, a Democrat, said he could not figure it out. The Ford plant in this city of 71,000 cannot churn out minivans and Thunderbirds fast enough; the steel mill started hiring this year for the first time since 1982, and unemployment has gone from

24 percent a decade ago to 6 percent now.

"We're doing as good as we did with Truman," the mayor said. "Your son is working. Your daughter is working. You're working. You're getting your pension. What more can you ask for?"

He caught his breath and thought of something else. "Housing is going up," he said. "What more do you want?"

The answer from voters in both Lorain and River Rouge was as vague and unformed as their general discontent. People mentioned the idea of a third party or term limits, but not with any particular fervor. The only thing clear was their lack of interest.

"Politics is like life insurance," said Bob LaForest, president of Local 1299 of the United Steelworkers union in River Rouge. "It's something I got to have, but I don't want to know nothing about it."

• Six days after a man drove off with a woman's vehicle and her two young sons, there was no sign of either the car or the boys Monday and the police appeared to have no clues. Volunteers and police officers spent the weekend combing wooded areas around Union, South Carolina.

• A friend of the "Hogan's Heroes" star Bob Crane was acquitted in Phoenix, Arizona, of charges he killed the actor in 1978. Jurors deliberated for two days before finding John H. Carpenter, 66, not guilty of first-degree murder in the bludgeoning death.

• A television movie about an asteroid striking Earth triggered hundreds of phone calls nationwide from confused and frightened viewers. In the CBS movie, "Without Warning," a fictional news program reports asteroids falling on Wyoming, France and China. The word "live" appeared on screen. The actors were real reporters anchored by Sander Vanocur, an ABC newscaster for 16 years.

• A former minister's last-minute request for legal assistance from two anti-abortion attorneys was rejected as his murder trial opened in Pensacola, Florida, in the killing of an abortion doctor and his escort. Paul Hill plans no defense because the judge has barred his explanation that the shootings were necessary to save the lives of fetuses. Mr. Hill intends to represent himself. The judge had already named a standby lawyer.

Reuters, AP, NYT

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### L.A. Mayor Picks Feinstein

LOS ANGELES — Representative Michael Huffington suffered another hard political blow to his reeling Senate campaign when his Democratic opponent, Senator Dianne Feinstein, won the endorsement of the state's second-most-powerful Republican, Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles.

Mr. Riordan, whose political prominence as a California Republican is overshadowed only by that of Governor Pete Wilson, said he was supporting the senator rather than Mr. Huffington because she had shown "an amazing ability to work with Republicans and Democrats to help solve the problems of Los Angeles and California."

"I'm not against anybody," the mayor said at a news conference, with Ms. Feinstein at his side. "I'm for Diane Feinstein. Diane Feinstein has proven herself. If Michael Huffington is elected, he can prove himself. But she has already proved that she's a friend of Los Angeles."

The endorsement could give Ms. Feinstein, a Northern California, a political boost in heavily populated Southern California, where she is weakest.

It came in the aftermath of a week in which Mr. Huffington found himself repeatedly on the defensive and showing

signs of political strain because of disclosures that an illegal Mexican immigrant worked for five years as a nanny in his house in Santa Barbara. (NYT)

#### A Slight Lead for Cuomo

NEW YORK — With a combination of patient strategy and luck, Governor Mario M. Cuomo has pulled slightly ahead of State Senator George E. Pataki as New York's gubernatorial race enters its final week, according to a New York Times/WCBS-TV News Poll.

The new poll, which was conducted from Wednesday through Saturday, shows that Mr. Cuomo's lead — from 6 to 10 percentage points, depending on how it is measured — has little to do with any new-found affection by New Yorkers for the 12-year incumbent.

Instead, Mr. Pataki, the Republican nominee, has fallen behind because of the impact of B. Thomas Golisano's third-party candidacy and because Mr. Cuomo's campaign strategy of attack has convinced some voters that Mr. Pataki is not an acceptable alternative to the governor.

(NYT)

#### For Gore, a Frightful 'Newt'

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore met his worst nightmare here in his

Washington front yard. Standing in front of the vice president's mansion was a fellow who looked like Newt Gingrich, the House minority leader, down to the gray hair parted in the middle, wearing a "Newt" T-shirt and a sign that said speaker of the House, which is what Mr. Gingrich will be if the Republicans win control of the House of Representatives Nov. 8.

Mr. Gore turned green and grabbed his throat as "Mr. Gingrich" approached and said: "It's the scariest thing I've ever seen."

Actually, Mr. Gore was green before the Gingrich look-alike, Jeffrey Hunt, 13, approached him. The vice president and his wife, Tipper, were in costume, too, for their second annual Halloween party, to which 600 friends and members of the press and their children were invited. He was a version of the Frankenstein monster with ghostly green makeup.

(NYT)

#### Quote/Unquote

Jackie Hudgens, a neighbor of Francisco Martin Duran, who fired a volley of shots at the White House: "They were a close family, a loving family. Just two normal people trying to make a go of it like everybody else here. I just couldn't believe it."

(WP)

## Justices to Review Rulings on Freedom of Religion

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday set the stage for a potentially far-reaching ruling on freedom of religion as it agreed to review a state university's refusal to subsidize a student-run Christian magazine.

The justices voted to review rulings that said the University of Virginia's refusal complied with the constitutionally required separation of church and state.

The student group that was denied funding says it is being singled out unfairly and contends that the constitution "stands for neutrality, not hostility, toward religion."

The university requires all full-time students to pay \$14 per semester into a student activities fund that, in turn, is used to support numerous student groups, activities and publications.

In September 1990, Ronald Rosenberger and other students founded Wide Awake Productions to publish a magazine offering Christian viewpoints on a variety of topics. The group is not affiliated with any one religious sect or institution. Wide Awake sued university officials in July 1991 after being denied a \$5,800 subsidy to pay for the magazine's publishing costs.

University officials told the group they had decided "Wide Awake magazine could not be funded as it is a religious activity." The ensuing lawsuit said

the funding denial violated the group's free-speech and equal-protection rights and its members' religious freedom.

A federal judge and the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the student group.

The appeals court acknowledged that the university's funding guidelines "discriminate among speech on the basis of its content." But it said such discrimination was justified by the need to keep "strict separation of church and state."

On November 29th, the IHT plans to publish a Special Report on

## Telecommunications

- Among the topics to be covered are:
- Phone company privatization around the world.
- The global mobile phone standard.
- Overcrowding on the information superhighway.
- The competition to wire up the fast-growing nations in Asia.
- Alliances among media providers.

The newspaper will also be distributed at SITCOM in Paris on the same day. For further information, please contact Bill Maher in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

**Herald Tribune**

For business women going places, here's the place to stop.

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## U.S. Charges White House Straffer

By David Johnston  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The disbarred veteran who strafed the White House with an assault rifle was charged in federal court on Monday with four felony offenses. A magistrate ordered him to undergo a one-day psychiatric examination.

At a hearing, prosecutors charged Francisco Martin Duran with possession of a firearm as a convicted felon, destruction of U.S. government property at the White House, assaulting a U.S. officer during his arrest and using a firearm during the commission of a violent crime.

If convicted of all four charges, he faces a maximum term of 35 years in prison.

Mr. Duran, 26, a former army medic from Colorado Springs, walked confidently into the courtroom dressed in a black short-sleeved shirt and black jeans.

He pronounced his name clearly when asked to identify himself, but made no statements and sat attentively at the defense table during the 20-minute proceeding.

Prosecutors asked Deborah

Robinson, the U.S. magistrate judge, to direct Mr. Duran to undergo a mental competency screening on the basis of a handwritten note found, after the shooting, in his 1989 Chevrolet pickup a few blocks from the White House.

"We found a letter which brings into question whether the defendant is competent to proceed," said John Finnegan, an assistant federal attorney.

The exam is not intended to determine Mr. Duran's sanity, but is meant to guide the judge in determining whether he is sufficiently competent to understand the charges and the next steps in his case.

Mr. Finnegan did not disclose the contents of the letter, and prosecutors said later that Judge Robinson had ordered it sealed at least until Wednesday, when she scheduled another hearing.

Nevertheless, officials described the letter as a handwritten statement that aroused concern among prosecutors about Mr. Duran's stability.

The letter was the second found so far among Mr. Duran's possessions. Officials described the first letter, which was found in his pocket, as a

morose handwritten statement in which he did not suggest he was trying to kill the president but seemed to indicate he might soon die and discussed how his family should distribute his possessions.

#### ■ Security Options Studied

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Monday that closing parts of Pennsylvania Avenue and stationing more guards on the White House sidewalk were options being studied to increase security. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Bentsen also announced the appointment of a panel of outside experts to make suggestions in the aftermath of the shooting incident. He said a review — already under way after the crash of a small plane on the White House grounds in September — would be completed by mid-January.

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The last thing I would want to see was someone firing weapons in a crowd like that," he said. As to the fact that bystanders, not agents or policemen, brought the gunman to the ground, he said: "The civilians were standing right beside him. I understand that."

Asked about closing Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House to both cars and pedestrian traffic, something the Secret Service has suggested in the past, Mr. Bentsen said that "those options are being examined."

He was asked if part of the recommendations would include urging the president — who likes to jog near the White House and plunge into crowds

as he travels — to change his habits.

"As far as telling the president he has to change his personal habits, we'll leave that up to you," he said. "It's his decision. But obviously, I'm sure he'll give some consideration to this."

Mr. Bentsen also defended the Secret Service — an agency he oversees — for not firing at the gunman who shot through an iron fence, spraying the White House and grounds with bullets.

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But he seemed to suggest that a partial closing of the street was a more likely outcome, calling an "overstatement" suggestion that the entire street near the White House be blocked.

## Away From Politics

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What is, in fact, the single determinant factor for an office?

# International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Exhausting the Ocean

The environmental debate is mostly about predictions of calamities that have yet to occur. The proof is in the future, and in its absence it is often hard to know which side to believe, the one that is saying the risk is great or the other — there is always another — that shows up to say it is narrow. But just as every once in a while a dire prediction turns out to have been overblown and false, so every once in a while one of the predicted calamities occurs. It is a chilling experience, because the environmentalists don't have to be right every time to be right enough. The latest such experience has now occurred in the Atlantic fishery off Cape Cod.

The U.S. government has been regulating America's fisheries for 18 years. The legislation had two parts. The better known mostly drove out foreign fishermen who were exploiting the U.S. waters. The second then sought to limit the catch of U.S. fishermen to so-called optimum yields — low enough levels that the various species of commercial fish could be counted upon to reproduce themselves. The scheme has largely failed, in part because it was too timid.

For fear of being accused of imposing federal regulation, anathema even then, the authors of the measure came at the problem indirectly, setting up regional councils through which the industry was supposed to regulate itself. But the councils, meaning the industry, mainly turned a blind eye to the continued depletion of the resource, partly perhaps because the fish are a resource that no one owns and that therefore no one has — or had — an interest in conserving.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## One More for Moynihan

In a season when incumbent legislators are being attacked in America as self-serving know-nothings, it is a pleasure to be able to identify rather quickly a politician who not only says he cares about good governance but has the record to prove it. That description fits Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan. He is running for a fourth term and he deserves it.

Bernadette Castro, the latest in a lengthening line of sacrificial lambs served up by the Republicans to fight an impossible battle. Six years ago, an industrious fellow named Robert McMillan volunteered for this suicide mission, stumped the state in his own car and made a lot of good suggestions. He was swamped. Six years before that, Florence Sullivan, a scrappy conservative, gave it a shot with a meager budget that supported one press aide, one administrative assistant and one speech writer — all of whom seemed to be the same person.

Ms. Castro is likewise admirably tenacious, and while we deplore her support for the death penalty, she understands the national need for health care reform, welfare reform and honest campaign financing. Unfortunately for her, so does Mr. Moynihan, who also brings to his job experience, enthusiasm and an outstanding record of legislative achievement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Money in the Campaigns

Imagine if the annual rate of inflation in America were 11 percent. The country would be in fury, and its politics would be turned upside down. Now consider this: judging by the amount of money raised in Senate elections as of Sept. 30, the cost of running for the Senate has gone up by nearly 22 percent over the last two years — an inflation rate of 11 percent a year. Even taking into account that there is one more Senate race this time than last, the inflation rate is still 10.7 percent. At this point two years ago, Senate candidates had raised \$174 million. This year the figure is \$212 million. Compared with this, health care costs are positively tame.

These figures, courtesy of a computer analysis by Common Cause, help explain why (1) there are so many millionaires in the Senate; (2) senators spend so much of their time raising money; (3) political consultants get rich; and (4) this system is in need of reform.

For example, three candidates, Republicans Michael Huffington in California and Democrats Herbert Kohl of Wisconsin and Richard Fisher of Texas, are millionaires whose campaign chests consist mostly of their own money — 93 percent in Mr. Huffington's case, 85 percent in Mr. Kohl's and 69 percent in Mr. Fisher's. Even if these percentages dropped off slightly by election day as outside cash came in, think of what the opponents of these candidates are up against.

It is really such a good idea for untested, unknown candidates to make it to the ballot routinely just because they have a lot of spare cash in their accounts to spend on pollsters, media advisers and television

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## If Democracy Is Unknown, It Can't Be an Instant Cure

**WASHINGTON** — "Democracy is a difficult kind of government," President John Kennedy warned in 1963. "Democracy requires the highest qualities of self-discipline, restraint, willingness to make commitments and sacrifices in the general interest, and it also requires knowledge."

Those cautionary words have been ignored by successive American presidents, secretaries of state and legislators who insist that a sturdy dose of Western democracy is the best cure for the ills of an unruly world. None have endorsed this nostrum more enthusiastically, and uncritically, than President Bill Clinton and his chief advisers.

The democracy placebo is prescribed for an epidemic of ethnic, racial, tribal and religious conflicts in the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries. A president unfamiliar with the political quicksands of volatile societies has been ill-served by foreign policy aides with a restrictive Euro-centric frame of reference, a meager personal knowledge of fractious Third World cultures and an impulse to sermonize when they need to analyze.

When the Clinton administration first rushed to embrace peacekeeping in Somalia, UN Ambassador Madeleine Albright, an academic specialist on Central Europe, urged America to "stay the course in Somalia and lift its people from a failed state to an emergent democracy." Mrs. Albright, clearly on unfamiliar terrain when she detected the mirage of democracy in Somalia's tortured history, typified the

unreadiness of Clinton strategists to grasp political realities in non-Western cultures.

As public support for the Somali engagement began to founder, the national security adviser, Anthony Lake, advocated a rebotted version of the Reagan-Bush doctrine to "enlarge the world's free communities of market democra-

cies." A persistent Washington conceit to mold an unwieldy world into an American image once again surfaced as a substitute for serious policy reformulation.

Soon after his appointment to the State Department's second-highest post, Deputy Secretary Clifton Truman emphasized: "Our marching orders from the president are to strengthen democracy." He was soon succeeded by Strobe Talbot, an Oxford roommate of the president with European background devoid of exposure to Third World problems.

On Haiti, the president's repeated public pledges to "restore democracy" to the Western Hemisphere's poorest and most traumatized society raised human hopes that cannot be satisfied and in-

curred political obligations that will not be honored. The United States may have restored Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the presidency that he legitimately won, but, as Somalia graphically illustrated, it cannot inculcate democratic values in violence-prone countries beset by ancient legacies of tumult and disorder.

Democracy does not arise pristine and full-blown from the ashes of tyranny. It is not nurtured by harsh and prolonged dictatorship, nor can it be exported by pleas of arms to societies that have never known the peaceful transfer of political office. Democracy only evolves indigenously over time through a social compact between responsible leadership and responsive citizenry.

Official Washington persistently misreads the ouster of oppressive regimes as public readiness to adopt a national democratic credo. More often, as in Haiti in 1986 after the fall of the Duvalier regime, the reaction is a spontaneous mass celebration over the departure of hated symbols of persecution, and an inchoate expression of hope for a more tolerable material existence.

Collapsed dictatorships are not immediate fountaines of democracy. They bequeath fragile political twilight zones that are neither full democracy nor total despotism. Their lapses and derelictions arise from inexperience, incompetence and inadvertence as well as design and malice. Their problems require an awareness of cultural and historical disparities

seldom heeded by overstressed Washington mandarins or one-dimensional human rights moralists.

If the international road to democracy is slow and tortuous, one national precondition for its ultimate attainment may, however, be within easier reach: the protection of elementary human rights. The control and dismantling of oppressive police and security forces, although never easy in transitional periods, need not await the finished caprice of legislative structures.

The unique significance of human rights, Andrei Sakharov wrote 15 years ago from internal exile in Gorky, lies in their universal relevance for diverse political systems. They are not in themselves a system of governance, but a set of moral principles adaptable to varying forms of authority at different stages of development. "The defense of human rights," he noted, "is a clear path toward the unification of peoples in our turbulent world, and the relief of suffering."

Support for human rights abroad needs to move beyond moral censure and adversarial scrutiny in Western metropoles. In countries not totally eclipsed by tyranny or violence, mutually planned assistance and institution-building initiatives can fortify local efforts to seek humane solutions for age-old problems.

The writer worked as a Ford Foundation representative in Africa. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

## Critics of the Deal With North Korea Impugn a Diplomatic Success

**WASHINGTON** — Criticisms

of the nuclear agreement with North Korea that misconstrue or misrepresent its terms have clouded what should be a clear verdict of diplomatic success.

The worst of them pretend that the United States could have dictated a one-sided outcome, confuse where the real security threat lies, or profess a wholly spurious concern for the letter (but not the purpose) of the nonproliferation regime. They deserve to be discredited and swept off the table.

*The United States should not have negotiated at all.* The administration has been castigated for a "Let's make a deal" approach. Well, what were the alternatives to negotiating?

Sanctions and tougher diplomacy are one answer, but that does not withstand scrutiny. The sanctions that the United States hoped to push through the Security Council last spring were intended to bring Pyongyang to the negotiating table, not to force it to capitulate.

A country that has followed a policy of strict economic self-sufficiency for several decades is not a prime candidate for economic sanctions. North Korea needs only two things from abroad: oil and remittances from North Koreans living in Japan. Cutting off either would have required China to publicly turn on its ally and apply the strangulation. Not likely.

Worse, while the world was waiting for sanctions to work, there would have been plenty of time for North Korea to reprocess the five bombs' worth of plutonium in its spent fuel rods and to refuel its reactor to start churning out more. Thus a possible one or two bombs could have been turned into a serious arsenal of seven or more.

What little we know about North Korean thinking strongly suggests that before Pyongyang peacefully succumbed to economic coercion it would have turned to its million-man army.

So what about the other alter-

native, a surgical air strike against North Korea's reprocessing plant? The almost certain result would have been all-out war, with high U.S. and South Korean casualties. Conventional North Korean attacks on one of South Korea's reactors, or direct use of its nuclear weapons, if they exist, would likely have made it a radioactive war. The cloud could have reached Japan. South Korea would have inhaled and swept off the table.

Would it have been worth starting a nuclear war to avoid nuclear proliferation without exhausting the alternatives? Obviously not.

*A deal was O.K., but not this*

*It rewards nuclear blackmail.* The deal sets two precedents. The harmful one could not have been avoided in any negotiated settlement. It is that a covert nuclear capability held by an untrusted nation is an immense — perhaps unmatched — asset.

The task now is to make sure that no country ever again gets that far. The international community has the means to do so — it knew what North Korea was up to years ago, and it knew Iraq's nuclear intentions as far back as

1980. But the determination remains to be demonstrated.

*The other precedent, of going beyond NPT obligations and giving up the means to legally make plutonium, is enormously positive.*

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## OPINION

**California Reserves Its Right to Decide**

By George F. Will

**WASHINGTON** — Justice William Brennan, asked if he regretted any decision he rendered during his 34 years on the Supreme Court, replied, "Hell no, I never thought that I was wrong."

And he always thought he had a right to impose social policies he considered right. Today's national debate about California's Proposition 187, which would deny free public education and some other non-emergency public services to illegal immigrants, arises from damage done by Justice Brennan's, and the court's, hubris.

In 1982 the court narrowly (5-4) overturned a Texas statute denying free public education to illegal immigrants. The majority opinion, written by Justice Brennan and joined by Justices Marshall, Powell, Blackmun and Stevens, extended the 14th Amendment's guarantee of "equal protection of the laws" to people seeking entitlements from a state in which their presence was illegal.

Justice Brennan argued that Texas' statute was unfair because illegal immigrant minors are not responsible for where they are, that the law was bad social policy because it might produce an underclass, and that therefore the law was unconstitutional. This is the familiar non sequitur by which judges turn courts into legislatures; whatever the judges deem unfair or unsafe must be unconstitutional. Chief Justice Burger, dissent-

ing and joined by Justices White, Rehnquist and O'Connor, noted that "the court makes no attempt to disguise the fact that it is acting to make up for Congress' lack of 'effective leadership'" regarding immigration. The court, he said, was yet again attempting "speedy and wholesale formulation of 'remedies' for the failures — or simply the laggard pace — of the political processes of our system of government."

Justice Brennan did acknowledge that "courts must be attentive to congressional policy" which "might well affect the state's prerogatives to afford differential treatment to a particular class of aliens." But he was unattentive. By 1982 Congress had made its thinking clear through laws barring illegal aliens from Supplemental Security Income and Aid to Families With Dependent Children. In 1986, Congress did the same regarding nonemergency Medicaid services.

In 1990 Congress created "Temporary Protected Status" for legal or illegal aliens unable to return home because of circumstances such as civil disorder. Congress doing something like what Proposition 187 did, said people with that status are ineligible for most federal benefits. This year, in providing disaster relief for California, Congress excluded illegal aliens from almost all benefits.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Economics and Peace**

*Regarding the report "U.S. Tries to Bolster Africa Peacekeeping" (Oct. 23):*

The United States has decided to increase military cooperation with African countries "to encourage efforts to contain conflicts in neighboring states." It would make more sense to eliminate the root causes of these conflicts, and thereby reduce the need for peacekeeping missions and humanitarian assistance.

In Somalia, Rwanda and Yugoslavia, economic disasters preceded social disintegration. In many countries rising poverty and unemployment are the result of burdensome debt, currency devaluation, deteriorating terms of trade, falling commodity prices, and the transfer of resources to the industrialized nations. As people lose hope of escaping from the decline in living standards, they can easily be manipulated by fundamentalists and ethnic chauvinists.

A major reorientation of economic priorities and policy is urgent if the world is to avoid further breakdown, eliminate the need for military solutions, stem the flow of refugees and migrants, and prevent environmental destruction.

JANET BRUIN.

Geneva.

**Animated Racism**

On a recent visit to the United States, I had the opportunity to see the film "The Lion King." While I was impressed by the beautiful animation, I was appalled by the racist stereotypes perpetuated by the film. Making the hyenas the villains is not good ecology; but it is shocking to give the villainous hyenas recognizably African-

American voices. What message will this convey to children who watch the film? The stereotypes were obvious from the beginning. After all, the evil schemer was the black-maned lion.

FLEUR NGWENO.

Nairobi.

**The Gang's All Here**

*Regarding the report "Gingrich to Attack if Republicans Take House" (Oct. 15):*

I find your front-page article "Chunnel Opens Door Nov. 14 to Passengers" (Oct. 18) intriguing, coming as it did less than one week after the cessation of violence announced by the loyalist paramilitary in Northern Ireland. For months the chunnel authorities gave one excuse after another for postponement of the opening. Then the IRA announced a cessation of violence, and the chunnel began truck service.

Just a coincidence — or is pressure from France via the European Union the real reason Prime Minister John Major is finally making the Northern Ireland "troubles" a priority?

JEANETTE F. HUBER.

Kinsale, Ireland.

**Stiffen That Upper Lip**

*Regarding "Royal Divorce in the Works?" (Oct. 19):*

I cannot help but ponder the revelation by Prince Charles' authorized biographer that the heir to the British throne felt pressured by his father, Prince Philip, to marry Diana.

Give me a break! Prince Charles was a widely traveled, sophisticated adult when he chose his bride — not a toddler sucking on a lollipop. His plaintive squeals that it was not his fault make him all the more pathetic in the eyes of those who saw Lady Diana Spencer as

a gift to the Crown, not a liability. England deserves better.

FREDERIC LANG GALACAR.

Essex, Massachusetts.

**Chunnel Coincidence?**

Newt Gingrich has called the Democratic Party "the enemy of normal Americans." I assume that by normal Americans he includes Oliver North, Jessie Helms, Alfonse D'Amato, Pat Robertson, Jerry Falwell and, of course, himself. If these people are normal Americans, then God help the Republic.

AARON STERNFIELD.

Morges, Switzerland.

**Regarding the news analysis "Clinton, on a Limb, Invites Comparison With Reagan" (Oct. 13) by David S. Broder:**

Bill Clinton is certainly treading unsafe ground in his attack against Ronald Reagan and his past economic theories. I have never been an admirer of the Democrats, and am even less of one of the sitting president of the United States. To go on the offense against "Reaganomics" and the success of the 1980s is a pure act of desperation. Mr. Reagan is still, deservedly, one of the most popular presidents in American history.

MICHAEL TAUBE.

London.

**But Who Needs IQ?**

Enough debate. Since when do you need a high IQ to be successful in America? Look at Forrest Gump, Dan Quayle and Ronald Reagan.

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## South Korea Appeals to China

### Beijing's Help Sought in North Nuclear Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam of South Korea on Monday urged Prime Minister Li Peng of China to play an active role in ensuring that North Korea abides by the Geneva accord aimed at neutralizing its nuclear program.

Mr. Kim made his appeal during a meeting with the Chinese prime minister, the high-ranking Chinese official to visit Seoul.

Mr. Li responded positively, residential aides said.

Mr. Kim said the accord, signed by Pyongyang and Washington on Oct. 21, represented a framework to settle the issue of North Korea's nuclear ambitions, a major source of tension in the region for the last 18 months, they reported.

The two leaders also agreed

that the accord had provided "new momentum" for restoring dialogue between the two Koreas, broken off since the July 8 death of the North Korean president, Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Kim said the South would make efforts to revive plans for an inter-Korean summit, which was set for this year but aborted by Kim Il Sung's death. But he said any effort would have to wait until North Korea had officially named Kim Il Sung's eldest son, Kim Jong Il, as his successor.

China, which backed Pyongyang militarily during the Korean War and is the North's most influential ally, is credited by the United States with playing a quiet backroom role in getting Pyongyang to the negotiating table.

During an expanded meeting



Richard Vogel/Reuters

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SIHANOUK — Cambodians presenting offerings to monks in Phnom Penh on Monday marking the king's 72nd birthday.

## Chinese Arms Talks Are First in 6 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese and American arms negotiators, meeting for the first time in six years, "moved closer to common ground" on weapons issues, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said Monday.

The two sides discussed banning nuclear tests and extending the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, said the agency's director, John Holm.

The talks also covered plutonium and uranium production and ways to implement a recent U.S. nuclear agreement with North Korea, he said.

The United States suspended military contacts with China following Beijing's crackdown on the Tiananmen Square anti-government movement in 1989.

"Changes in the international security environment over that six-year period led to a much broader range of common views and common thinking between the United States and China,"

**Storm Kills 15 in Madras**

*The Associated Press*

MADRAS, India — High winds toppled rain-weakened buildings and electricity pylons Monday, killing 15 people in the south Indian port.

(AP, Reuters)

Mr. Holm said of his talks with Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huajun:

Mr. Holm credited China with an important role in bringing North Korea back into the international nuclear fold.

China is willing to negotiate a nuclear test ban if it can maintain an option to explode nuclear bombs for peaceful purposes, such as excavating, he said.

China has exploded three nuclear bombs in the last year.

Washington has a moratorium on nuclear testing and is asking other nuclear powers to observe a similar ban.

Mr. Holm said he did not pursue a suggestion made by Defense Secretary William J. Perry when he visited China earlier in October about helping Beijing use computer simulations to replace nuclear testing.

He repeated U.S. concerns about China's testing, which included the second test blast in four months at the beginning of October.

"We obviously do regret China's continued testing program," he said.

Mr. Holm said he invited Mr. Liu, who is a People's Liberation Army general, to the United States for further arms control talks next spring.

(AP, Reuters)

Mr. Holm said of his talks with Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huajun:

## How's Deng? The Zhongnanhaiologists Wonder

By Steven Mufson  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — The Chinese equivalent of Kremlinology has been a busy business recently, fueled by a spate of rumors that China's 90-year-old leader, Deng Xiaoping, is near death.

Speculation about Mr. Deng's death — a pastime here for many years — began its most recent boomlet when he failed to make an appearance on Oct. 1 for China's National Day, the 45th anniversary of the Communist Party victory over the Nationalists.

On Oct. 6, the newspaper Wenzhou Ribao quoted Mr. Deng's younger sister, Deng Xianqun, as saying that she watched National Day fireworks with Mr. Deng at the government's Beijing guest house.

But this report was contradicted five days later by South Korea's Yonhap news agency, which claimed that Mr. Deng was in a coma and had been at Army Hospital No. 305 since late September. It said he was being kept alive by life support systems and had been near death on Sept. 26 and 28.

On Oct. 13, the Foreign Ministry's new spokesman, Chen Jian, declared at a regular weekly briefing that "Deng Xiaoping is in good health."

Pressed about whether Mr. Deng was at home or in a hospital, Mr. Chen gave the stock answer used by his predecessor: "Deng Xiaoping is wherever he is."

Last week, Mr. Deng's daughter and private secretary, Deng Rong, during a visit to Hong Kong, asserted that her father was all right.

"His health is not bad," she was quoted as saying in the South China Morning Post. "Of course, he is a 90-year-old man now."

Mr. Deng has been the architect of China's economic reforms over the last 16 years and has held together competing factions within the Communist Party while pursuing rapid economic growth and tight political control.

His designated successors — principal among them is the president and party chief, Jiang Zemin — will be hard-pressed to do the same because they lack his stature and authority.

Each time a rumor spreads, it sends Chinese stock markets into spasms. On several occasions in October, the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock indexes soared or plunged by more than 10 percent in a single trading session on rumors about Mr. Deng's health. The stock market in Taiwan had similar gyrations.

Speculation has also been fed by sev-

eral front-page editorials in the official press, backing "the ideology of leadership headed by Jiang Zemin" and by strengthening "the role of the party's leader."

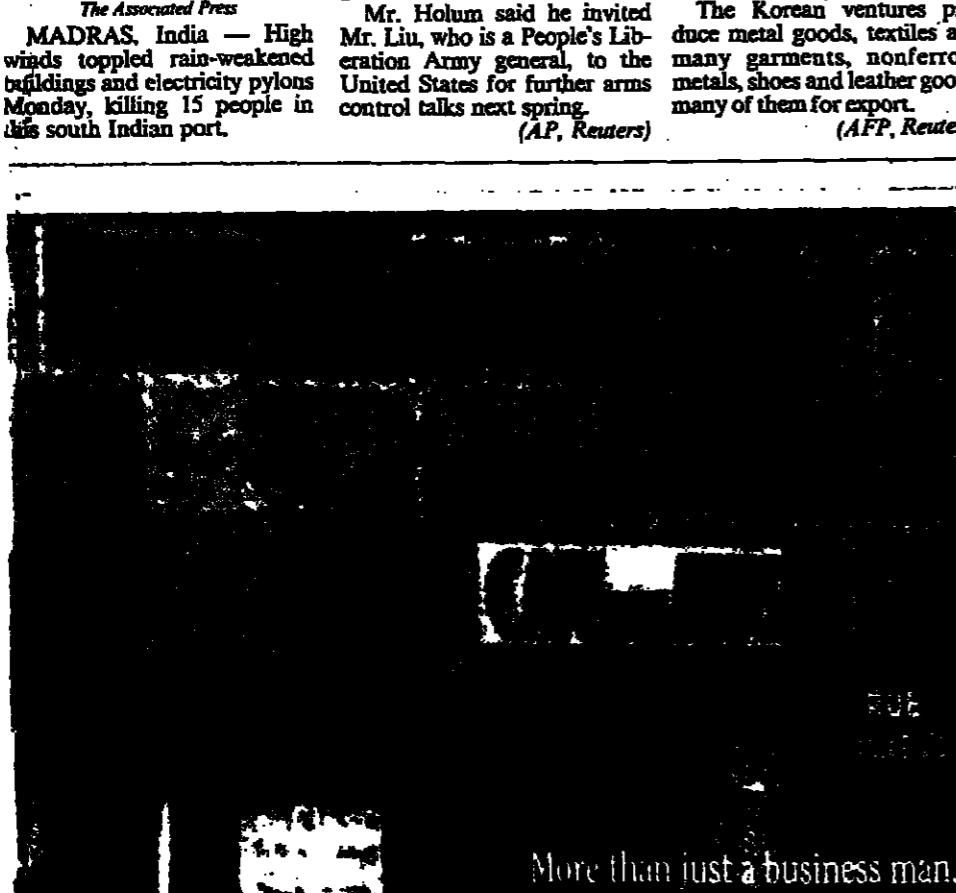
An editorial the next day in People's Daily, about "democratic centralism" was described by some analysts as an answer by allies of the National People's Congress chairman, Qiao Shi, a potential rival.

The editorial said: "Without centralism based on democracy, there would be no correct line, principles, policies, unified understanding or action. The party, nor could the ultimate aim of giving full scope to democracy be achieved."

The editorial added that "centralism means to pool the opinions of all quarters."

The editorial said the leadership should "perfect a series of systems concerning democratic centralism so that it will not change with a change in leaders, their views or their focus of attention."

What all this means, in the view of a Hong Kong analyst, is that whatever Mr. Deng's physical state, politically he is already finished. That would explain the flood of retrospectives — such as the recent release of his speeches on compact discs — and the elegy-like tone of recent articles.



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## An Anxious Time for Antwerp's Jews

By Tom Buerkle

*International Herald Tribune*

**ANTWERP, Belgium** — Within this city's prosperous and close-knit Jewish community, conversation quickly turns to the stunning rise of the extreme right in recent local elections.

But if anxiety is universal, Jews are deeply divided in their response.

Louis Davids, editor of the local Jewish weekly newspaper, expresses concern that the city's biggest party is now the Vlaams Blok, or Flemish Bloc, which combines an anti-immigrant platform modeled after Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front in France with a demand for independence for Flanders, Belgium's Dutch-speaking northern region.

But Mr. Davids says Jews should not inflame passions, es-

pecially because Vlaams Blok has singled out immigrants of Turkish and North African origin.

"They have never attacked the Jewish community," Mr. Davids said.

That view is widely shared at the Antwerp Diamond Bourse, the source of jobs and wealth for most of the city's 20,000 Jews.

"It's not in the interest either of the Jewish Community nor the diamond community to be involved in the political problem here," said Peter Meeus, managing director of the bourse.

But that complacency angers many Jews, who feel their history of persecution demands a vigorous response to extremists, regardless of who they target.

"The extreme right is a dan-

ger for our country and for the Jewish community," said Sidney Berneman, a lawyer and spokesman for the Forum of Jewish Organizations in Flanders. Jews who try to keep their heads down in Antwerp these days "are wrong," he said.

"There were people in Germany before the war that said there was no danger for the Jews, but history turned out the other way around," he said.

The rise of rightist parties is far from unique to Antwerp. In Brussels and in Belgium's French-speaking southern half, the anti-immigrant National Front and Agré scored major gains in the same local elections on Oct. 9.

That same day, Jörg Haider's anti-immigrant party won nearly 20 percent of the vote in Austria's national elections.

But the 28.8 percent share won by the Vlaams Blok was easily the biggest vote won by any far-right party anywhere in Europe. That it happened in the center of Belgium's most prosperous region, a liberal trading and cultural city that welcomed Jews after the Spanish diaspora of 1492 and took in many survivors of Nazi death camps after World War II, is all the more striking.

Antwerp is also the home of the nationalist movement in Flanders; however, and the potential for a protest party is enormous after an astonishing 73 straight years of rule by a Socialist-Christian Democrat coalition, says Marc Swyngedouw, a sociologist at the Catholic University of Brussels.

More importantly, despite the wealth of surrounding province, the city of 500,000 people has a 16 percent jobless rate, well above the national average of 11 percent, and roughly 12 percent of the population are immigrants.

Philip Dewinter, local head of the Vlaams Blok, offers a simple but explosive solution: Ship illegal and unemployed immigrants of non-European descent back to their country of origin, and reinstate laws basing nationality on blood rather than birth within Belgium.

He blames illegal immigrants from countries like Turkey and Morocco for crime and insecurity, and says bluntly that their Islamic background cannot coexist in Catholic Flanders.

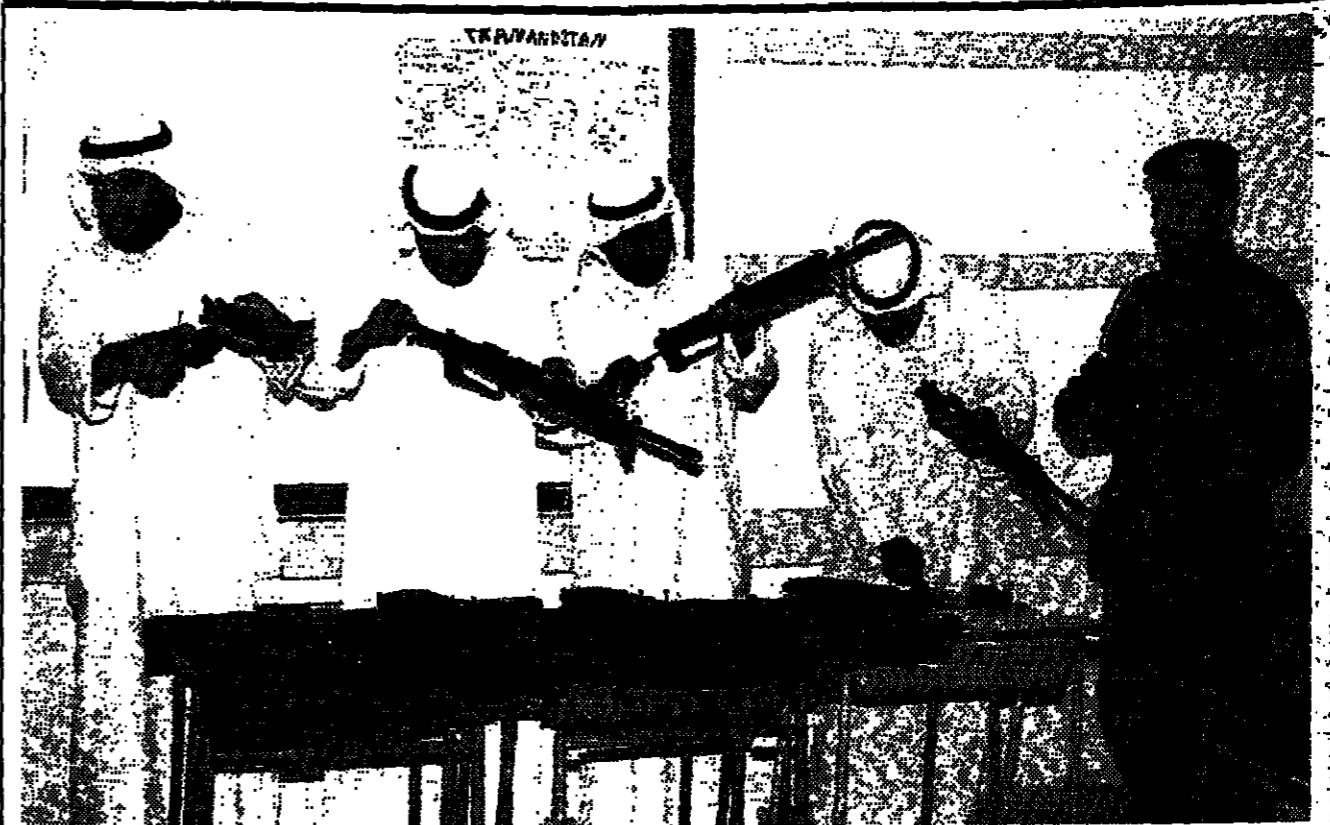
Mr. Dewinter also attacks immigration from Eastern Europe and even Portugal, a European Union ally, saying they threaten "social revolution" by putting downward pressure on local wages.

As for the Jewish community, he says: "We don't have any plans in this direction. Their presence is a good thing for our community."

Antwerp's traditional parties have pledged not to work with Vlaams Blok and are seeking to build a new coalition including the Liberals and the Greens, which were in the opposition.

The local Council for Migrants is pressing the parties for long-term measures in education, housing and training to integrate immigrants into the mainstream, says the council's coordinator, Abid al Sulaiman.

Nationally, Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene has proposed dropping the obligation to vote and setting a 5 percent threshold for representation to halt the rise of fringe parties.



READY FOR IRAQ — Kuwaiti volunteers cleaning weapons in a National Guard training course in Kuwait City.

## 'French Islam' and Its Mosque

### Institution in Lyon Hopes to Bridge the Culture Gap

By Alan Riding  
*New York Times Service*

**LYON** — In the 15 years since the idea of building a Grand Mosque in Lyon was first broached, it became a topic of such heated debate that even after its first stone was laid, in 1992, few people here believed that the dazzling white Islamic "cathedral" would ever be completed.

Both the Roman Catholic archbishop and the chief rabbi of Lyon favored giving the 130,000 Muslims in France's second-largest city a proper place of worship. But the extreme right National Front was fiercely opposed, while the mosque's future neighbors fought the project in court.

Indeed, even after the mosque was finally opened in September, France's mood was hardly welcoming. Weeks earlier, the government had deported two dozen Arab men as suspected Islamic extremists, and since then, it has renewed its campaign to stop girls from wearing Islamic head-coverings to school.

Yet, for all of France's nervousness about having some 4 million Muslims living in its midst, a nervousness deepened of late by fears that an Islamic takeover in nearby Algeria would bring an influx of immigrants and refugees, the Grand Mosque of Lyon is a symbol of hope.

Despite rightist demands that immigrants be sent home, the government knows that they are here to stay. But it also believes that if France is not to feel permanently threatened by imported Islamic extremism, a French version of Islam must take root. And it is looking to the new mosque here to help that happen.

"We now realize that Islam in France is a French reality and not just a foreign issue or an extension of foreign problems," Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said at the mosque's

inauguration. "So, it is not enough to have an Islam in France. There should also be a French Islam."

By that, he said, he meant an Islam that respected France's republican and secular principles, that recognized the rights of men and women, that did not view France as "a space to conquer," that did not allow "the tree of fundamentalism to hide the forest of moderate, tolerant and discreet Islam that you represent."

The response from the mosque's elders was the one Mr. Pasqua wanted.

"This mosque will be permanent proof that Islam is a religion that can be practiced in strict adherence to French law," said Rabah Kheifif, a French citizen who heads the Islamic-French Cultural Association of Lyon, which runs the mosque.

The mosque's grand mufti, Abdelhamid Chirane, an Algerian-born scholar who has spent the last 30 years in France, said he stood "midway between two cultures — the marvels of the Koran and the culture of Descartes."

And he promised that the mosque would be open to all currents of Islam.

The catalyst for the new debate has been evidence that sympathizers of Algeria's banned Islamic Salvation Front are beginning to infiltrate France's Muslim population and, even more, to influence some children of North African immigrants who, although born in France, feel alienated from French society.

But the search for a French Islam also implies that France must make room for its Muslim population. Already, the government is promoting formation of French-born imams to replace those brought from abroad, and it wants Muslims to form a national organization with which the French state can deal.

## Syrians' New Reality: Peace Is a Possibility

By William E. Schmidt  
*New York Times Service*

**DAMASCUS** — Even in his book-lined study, on a quiet Damascus side street, Suheil Zakkar says it is not easy to imagine what peace will be like with Israel, after nearly 50 years of bloodshed and war.

"If I said we were talking about friendship with Israel, I would be lying," said Mr. Zakkar, a gentle medieval historian whose works on the Crusades and Islamic history have won the special patronage of President Hafez Assad.

"Let others here go and visit Jerusalem," he said, but at the age of nearly 60 "I cannot change overnight."

Like growing numbers of Syrians, Mr. Zakkar these days is openly wrestling with an idea that even a year ago few would have dared to broach in public: the notion of living side by side with Israel as a neighbor rather than an enemy.

The world has changed, and we have arrived at a new reality," he said. "We have no choice now but to make peace, on both sides. But what kind of peace? — this is something else."

Damascus is not a capital given to free and open public discussion of politics, and in interviews here with merchants and businessmen, scholars and shopkeepers, no one challenged or doubted Mr. Assad's unbinding demand that Israel must give back all of the Golan Heights before any kind of peace is possible.

But at the same time there is also a widely shared sense that some sort of peace with Israel is now inevitable. And for many people, the very contemplation of the idea has had a kind of dizzying effect, fueling both wild hopes and dark insecuri-

ties among those who for years never heard Israel described as anything but the Zionist enemy.

"What our president says about peace is what we all now believe," said Fahdi Tahab, the owner of a storefront photo shop in the mostly Christian quarter of Banbara. "If the Israelis give back what they took

"When we open the borders, there will also be new people, and new ideas. Change will come fast, and we have not been used to this."

Bassam Kahwaji, a merchant.

So far, Mr. Assad has demonstrated no public willingness to compromise on this point.

Yet for all the frustration within Israel and Washington over what some regard as Mr. Assad's obduracy, the tortured diplomatic wrangling over the Golan Heights obscures a larger reality: there has been a slow but steady opening within Syria itself in the last two years.

The autocratic Assad government has embarked on a cautious course of liberalization, taking steps to open its economy to the West and even prepare its people psychologically for the idea of peace.

Diplomats say Mr. Assad has little choice, given the collapse of the Soviet Union, once his main patron, and the peace accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan.

Diplomats say he is determined to widen the economic and political base of his regime, to better insure its stability.

To that end, said Dr. Andrew Rathmell, a Middle East analyst writing in Jane's Intelligence Weekly in September, Mr. Assad has embarked on a campaign to cultivate a "new constituency" of private sector businessmen.

"For two years now we have watched big changes inside Syria," said Khalid Zein, a former university professor who now runs his own consulting firm, dealing with American and European pharmaceutical companies.

"People now have cars, and there are fax machines and satellite dishes that bring us international television," he said. "Peace will bring more changes, although I cannot say for sure what they will be."

**Herald Tribune**

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Source: \* VIVA Survey '92 / '93. † Reader Survey '94.

## GLOBAL PANEL



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Floris Maljers, former chairman Unilever, Netherlands

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Radovan Karadzic, center, addressing a meeting near Bihać. He has promised a counterattack against Muslim forces.

**ARMY: Bosnia's Muslims Gain, but Other Changes Bode Poorly for Them**

Continued from Page 1

bian lines at 16 points around the country.

But other changes do not bode well for Muslim fighters longing to return home.

There is peace between Bosnia's Croats and Muslims, after a one-year war in central Bosnia that was ended by a federation agreement in March. But the Bosnian Croatian militia has provided little help against the rebel Serbs. And without Croatian help, few predict that the Bosnian Army will be capable of rolling back many Serbian gains.

In addition, the territory held by the Croatian-Muslim federation is becoming increasingly ethnically "pure," as Croats leave areas dominated by Muslims and vice versa. One UN report says 40,000 Croats have vacated two mostly Muslim cities, Zenica and Tuzla, in the last five months.

Thousands of Bosnian Serbs who once supported, or at least tolerated, the Sarajevo government, along with many Muslim city dwellers, are abandoning Muslim-controlled territories, throwing the existence of Bosnia's ideal of a multicultural society in doubt. Sarajevo's population, for example, has dropped from 450,000 when the war began to around 200,000, according to the internal estimates of some Western aid agencies; the total number of Serbs has fallen by half, to less than 40,000.

"No one wants to live in Bosnia anymore," one Western aid official said. "Anybody who can go is leaving, except the politicians."

On Serbian-held territory, international isolation has blunted the edges of the once

brash mountain men. In the past, they often boasted about their violent bouts of "ethnic cleansing" and proudly proclaimed that by occupying 70 percent of Bosnia's territory they had won the war. The bravado is gone.

"It's difficult to say just what victory means," said Dragan Petrovic, summing up the ambivalence of many Serbs about the legacy of the war. The botanist in the town of Sokolac, about 50 kilometers east of Sarajevo, dreams about peace. "In one place, in one country, it is not possible that people fight forever," he said.

Among the Croats, who before the war made up about 17 percent of Bosnia's population, the main idea appears to be to profit from the persistent war but stay out of the fighting. Mate Boban, the former chief of the Croatian paramilitary organization, now works for the Croatian state oil company and, according to UN sources, is involved in selling fuel to Bosnian Serbs.

UN officials say the international isolation of the Bosnian Serbs has contributed to their recent slip-ups on the battlefield.

The shelling of rump Yugoslavia's border with territory held by the Bosnian Serbs in August weakened the rebels, who relied on fuel and weapons from Serbia and Montenegro, the remaining Yugoslav republics, to feed their war machine.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia blamed for starting the three wars that have destroyed much of the former Yugoslavia, ordered the border closed because he wanted the Bosnian Serbs to sign an international peace plan that would divide Bosnia into two sections — one, with 51

percent of the territory, controlled by Croats and Muslims, the other, with the remaining 49 percent, controlled by Serbs.

It was apparently a lack of fuel that contributed to the Serbs' defeat last week, when Muslim forces punched out from the surrounded Bihać pocket in northwest Bosnia and took 200 square kilometers (75 square miles) of territory, sending 8,000 Serbian civilians fleeing. Reinforcements sent to bolster flagging Serbian lines along the Una River did not make it in time because diesel was in scarce supply. UN officers said.

Bosnia's 5th Corps has taken at least 200 square kilometers (75 square miles) over the last six days, pushing eastward from Bihać in an offensive that took the Bosnian Serbs by surprise and could threaten a critical Brčko supply route for the Knin-based Krajina Serbs.

This was a Serbian ethnic area that the Muslims have taken.

Mr. Martic said, "yet no international organization prevented it. I have sent a special police and military unit because I consider that we have a right to liberate our land."

Mr. Martic, whose territory covers close to one-third of Croatia, did not specify whether the unit had already entered Bosnia.

But he made clear that, in his view, the Bosnian gains would not be allowed to stand. "There will certainly be a counterattack," he said, "and what happened will very soon be reversed. In a few days, you will see."

Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, has also vowed to counterattack, traveling to the region to urge his troops on.

But United Nations military observers said that, at present, the momentum appeared to lie with government forces and, if anything, the Krajina Serbs might be needed merely to hold the Bosnian Serbs' current defense line.

As the possibility of a sharp Serbian retort against Bihać looms, UN military officials pondered Monday their eventual response to a situation that might come to resemble that of the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde earlier this year.

In Gorazde, Muslim forays of much lesser scope than the current offensive provoked a massive reaction from Bosnian Serbs that caused a worldwide outcry.

Serbs already predict another outcry in the event of a counterattack but argue that the Muslims clearly used UN protection to build strength in Bihać.

Michael Williams, chief spokesman for peacekeepers here, said there was nothing in UN resolutions on safe areas that precluded the government offensive.

"As a Christian I believe you

can open these spiritual doors,

like playing with a Ouija board," Mrs. Varian said.

**SCANDAL: On Trail of Fugitives**

Continued from Page 1

international waters beyond the reach of any jurisdiction. He appears to have been well-heeled, at least at the start of his flight: When police raided his Rome apartment, they discovered a small fortune in prints and paintings.

In the end, though, newspapers reported Monday, he was betrayed by a close aide as he hid out in the Paris apartment of an Italian actress, Dominique Giordano.

Now, the question is: Will he tell what investigators say he knows about the clandestine money trails he is accused of laying around the world to hide the Socialist Party's fabled, illicit riches?

"That depends on his defense strategy," said Vittorio Paragone, one of the magistrates who pursued him.

Not everyone is against him. "He has paid for his friendships, but he is not a monster," said Tracy Roberts, his American companion, who was once the public relations consultant of the former Socialist foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis.

"My client never hid," said his lawyer, Roberto Ruggiero. "He simply did not turn himself in, and this is proven by the fact that he always used his own identity documents. When they wanted to find him, they found him."

But it does not look as if Mr. Mach di Palmisano's onetime political godfather will be able to offer him much protection this time. "Sooner or later," Mr. Craxi said from Hammamet, "every flight comes to an end."

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**Rebel Serbs In Croatia Order Units Into Bosnia**By Roger Cohen  
*New York Times Service*

KNIN, Croatia — The leader of rebel Serbs in Croatia said Monday that he had dispatched a special police and military unit to assist Bosnian Serbs in recapturing territory lost in recent days to resurgent Bosnian government forces from the northwestern town of Bihać.

The rebel leader, Milan Martic, president of the self-styled Serbian Krajina Republic that surrounds much of the Bihać pocket, said in an interview that Serbian forces now massing would be sufficient to defeat the Muslim-led Bosnian Army, adding, "We will see if the Bihać pocket ends up smaller than it was before this offensive started."

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**Caution Over Peace Dividend****Obstacles to Growth Cited at Casablanca Talks**

Reuters

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Arabs and Israelis at the highest level mingled on Monday at a conference on the joint development of the Middle East as business leaders cautioned against euphoria over the peace dividend.

"We should guard against excessive optimism," said the head of the Arab world's senior development agency, Abdel-Latif Hamad of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. "We should not make promises we are unable to deliver."

Business leaders also injected a dose of realism about obstacles to rapid growth.

The conference opened Sunday to a fanfare of bugles and speeches by politicians declaring the birth of a new Middle East that could transform the lives of its 300 million people.

But speakers on Monday listed obstacles: poverty, the population explosion, debt, perennial budget deficits, a legacy of state control, trade barriers, inadequate legal systems, age-old regional rivalries and unstable politics.

Israelis, basking in the new acceptance after 47 years of virtually total boycott by their Arab neighbors, remained buoyant.

The governor of Israel's central bank, Jacob Frenkel, said the success of the conference would not be measured by the number of projects agreed upon "but upon the number of business cards that have been exchanged."

Mr. Hamad, sitting next to Mr. Frenkel on the podium for a discussion on banking, referred to him as "my new friend from Israel."

The remark elicited applause from the audience, some of 2,000 government and business leaders who came to the conference.

"Despite the presence of oil, the region is not rich," said Stanley Fischer of the International Monetary Fund.

Percy Barnevik of the Swiss-based ABB Asea Brown Boveri said that tremendous investment was needed and that local governments did not have the necessary resources. Some countries in the region have debts that are bigger than their gross national products, he said, "and with low oil prices, this has forced public spending cuts and led to foreign debt rescheduling."

Like other speakers, Mr. Fischer said cooperation could help overcome obstacles to growth. He mentioned especially a U.S.-backed plan for a \$10 billion regional development bank.

Bankers broadly supported the plan but cautioned against overambitious implementation and a repetition of mistakes that plagued the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Walter Weiner, the head of Republic National Bank of New York, which is linked to the Safra family that has wide interests in Israel, said he did not think it was necessary or appropriate to have a separate, new institution.

But William Rhodes of Citibank, summing up the bankers' discussions, said they supported the idea of a development bank but cautioned against pouring money indiscriminately.

The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, appealed for private foreign investment for the Palestinian Authority in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

"Maybe we are very poor," he said. "We have no oil or gold, but we are rich in our minds and we can do a lot."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher urged Gulf Arab participants to persuade the Arab League to follow their example and lift the boycott of third country companies that deal with Israel.

**RWANDA: An Issue of Ethics**

Continued from Page 1

roar in, laden with relief supplies paid for by taxpayers around the world.

A volcanic-rock field just south of the camp at Kibumba, which contains nearly 200,000 refugees, has been stripped of foliage by bulldozers to make space for a huge warehouse operated by the International Federation of the Red Cross. Ten huge white tents are stacked with 4,000 tons of food and supplies, from beans to Jerry cans.

Less than two kilometers up the road, the operation runs a surgical field hospital, under the direction of a doctor from the Australian Red Cross. The chief surgeon is from the Swedish Red Cross; the operating theater is equipped with state-of-the-art medical equipment donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, and its electricity is supplied by generators given by the German Red Cross.

A refugee from Kigali, a professional, was astonished as he walked around the site. No hospital in Kigali, the Rwandan capital, is this modern, he said. Few in Africa are.

There is also a medical center operated by Goal, an Irish relief agency, and a clinic staffed by the Association of Medical Doctors for Asia.

Katale, a sprawling camp for more than 200,000 refugees 60 kilometers north of Goma, has a hospital run by Doctors Without Borders-Holland and a medical clinic run by Care-Australia, in addition to a water system installed by the London-based development organization Oxfam that would be the envy of nearly every village in Africa.

Tons of food are distributed in the camps, on a regular basis. But food is not reaching those most in need, relief workers say. That is because the former Rwandan officials control the distribution "in order to consolidate their power and to manipulate and dominate the camp population," according to the UN refugee agency.

Diversion of supplies is common in relief operations, but not on the scale seen here.

In every camp, men sit beside large piles of relief goods — from bags of flour to stacks of blankets and cans of cooking oil — with fists full of Rwandan bills.

The relief groups have tried to set up independent refugee organizations to handle aid distribution. But that has been impossible, they say, because the militia threaten relief workers and the people they choose to work with.

"We do not have at our disposal any means to hope that we will be able to change the present situation," Mr. Boutroue wrote. "On the contrary, we are witnessing a clampdown by the ex-government forces on the various refugee organizations we have been trying to set up."

Recently, in Kibumba, two men were seized by a small band of refugees led by a former Rwandan soldier. A UN worker tried to rescue the men but, as he watched, one of them was beaten to death with clubs and machetes.

The United Nations has even been prevented from registering the refugees.

There are probably 600,000 people in the camps, relief workers say. But former Rwandan leaders insist that there are more than 2 million.

A refugee who talks about going home risks being killed, refugees and relief workers say. At least 30 have been killed in recent weeks.

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**FOREX:**

## Style



Russell Bennett's flower-sprigged summer cotton dress.



DKNY's 1940s-style polka-dot and print dresses.



Marc Jacobs's fringed safari jacket.

## Amid the Trashy Glamour, the Ladies Have Their Day

By Suzy Menkes  
*International Herald Tribune*

**N**EW YORK — Is there a future for women as ladies? Or only a pretty, graceful past? That is the question posed by the downtown designers who staged an "alternative" fashion season.

By the time Geoffrey Beene's version of forward-looking femininity took to the stage Monday, the agenda for New York's spring-summer shows had already been set: exploring the limits of female fashion in the 1990s. That goes from a taxicab-yellow vinyl skirt with teetering stilettos to ladylike clothes redolent of the past: dresses as worn in the 1940s by wartime sweethearts or in the 1950s by Sandra Dee.

All the clothes trace the contours of the body, and hemlines tend to be on the knee. So although there is still trashy glamour on the runways, the ladies seem to be winning. Like a Deep South Sunday at the Baptist Church, the DKNY show opened with polka-dot dresses and cherry-trimmed hats to the music of a gospel group. Marc Jacobs made a blunt stab at elegance — as the designer attempted to rework the silhouettes of Yves Saint Laurent in the 1970s. The English-born Russell Bennett had a Cecil Beaton idyll of flower garlands,

swings and My Fair Lady dresses. And Prada of Italy staged its Miu Miu show on Sunday of dresses with the pin-tucked prettiness of a bride's bottom drawer.

With transparent hoops twirling, see-through balls bouncing and modern dancers as models, Geoffrey Beene pursued his resolute quest for modernity. It was a relief to have a forward thrust when so many design-

## NEW YORK FASHION

ers are redefining fashion by looking back. Yet the show did not seem vintage Beene — except in its imaginative presentation, its intricate cut and its insistence on clothes that allow women to move freely.

Maybe it was the brief hemlines, cutting across the thighs — although Beene blurred that edge with bands of misty fabric. Or perhaps the swingy shapes swayed too far from the body. Or that Beene's classic all-in-one pajamas with tiny bolero jackets seemed familiar.

Although the designer took Santa Monica beach as a theme, it was for summer nights that his show shone, with its slender dresses in silky jersey, fragile fabrics and exceptional workmanship that express his view of women in a tender, but modern way.

Donna Karan made the feminine woman credible. Her DKNY secondary line had moved on from sportswear and ma-

jored on the dress. The show was played out in navy, with white, gray and flashes of red for scarlet lips or a shiny jacket. Without becoming a retro parade, there were references to the 1940s in ankle socks with platform-sole sandals and bracelet-length sleeves on jackets.

The clothes looked contemporary, but since the essence of modernity is sampling the past, the DKNY show was also about the 1970s' take on the 1940s — the skinny trench coat over skimpy shorts, crepe suits with the hemline skirting the knees at the front and dipping at the back, soft satin skirts and narrow-belted knits. Graphic fabrics like tablecloth checks spiced the ladylike looks, and even the wear-it-and-throw-it prom gown made of paper had a feminine allure. It was a show about womanliness that worked for modern women.

Marc Jacobs was also into the 1940s/1970s story, but instead of refracting the bright satin suits and tiny-toro silhouettes through a prism of the 1990s, he seemed to have his head stuck in a book of vintage Saint Laurent photographs. Occasionally something in the mishmash of a show came off — like the safari jacket with dangling fringe or cute playshorts. The clothes might look fine in magazine photo spreads. But not even putting weird high-cut hot pants under a skinny trench coat or a Mickey Mouse hat with a satin over-the-

knee suit could distract attention from the basic problem: The shapes and proportions were all wrong. The result was that the supermodels looked dowdy or just plain awkward, as legs splayed out of tuxedo dresses split at the sides and bosoms were flattened behind the pockets of a see-through chiffon blouse.

Saint Laurent in his glory years has become an icon of current style, but why would a designer known for spunky, modern New York style choose to mirror French couture?

"Because Saint Laurent's things are always chic, no matter what," said Jacobs, who was onto something in his attempt to present women in a more ladylike way. But elegance is more than an attitude — it also requires technique to make apparently effortless chic.

**P**RADA is another reference point for 1990s fashion. The Miu Miu show of tucked blouses and dresses in soft lingerie fabrics and neatly belted knits was styled to the hilt with scarlet underpinnings, patent leather high-heeled shoes and soulful expressions. But it had the requisite womanly allure in its knee-length hemlines, corsetry colors andouting of what might once have been mom's trouser.

The dress is a significant story from de-

signers too young to remember even their mothers wearing one. But dresses, too, cover the spectrum from the flashy, trashy version sent out by Kitty Boots — a former sex-shop designer — who gave a funky twist to the 1950s; to the brief T-shirt dresses with a bikini triangle of fabric patching the front from Dom Casual, to the "happy Harlem" full-skirted dresses sent out by Cesar Gaudio. The designers staged a joint show that focused on synthetic fabrics that are cool with hip designers.

But other designers think ecologically. For J. Morgan Puett, born into a family of beekeepers, that means a rustic setting and rough-weave fabrics, often coated with beeswax, sent out in family groups to an accordion jig and with a quirky charm. Lawrence Scott had a toddler, with straw twine in her hair, to match mommy's green Wellies and cotton dresses printed with the kind of vegetables sold in the organic market on weekends in the Hamptons.

The whimsical show by Bennett, seven years assistant to the late Franco Moschino, picked up on ladylike clothes through the century from Carmen Miranda polka-dot dresses, through 1940s crepe suits to 1950s flower-sprigged summer dresses. Pretty, womanly looks from Michael Leva meant dresses in pastel colors, perhaps with a petticoat or tulie bustle, posed in a pale and pretty furniture

showroom. Most downtown designers eschew the big runway for financial or aesthetic reasons. The Nigerian-born Lola Fausto used an Oriental rug department to show off her all-too-literal inspirations from the graceful saris and gauzy fabrics of Indian women.

The idea that New York shows, once just commercial sportswear, could marshal an avant-garde is yet another sign of the coming-of-age of American style. The Council of Fashion Designers of America, under its president, Stan Herman, is presenting a third season in tents in Bryant Park and in the adjacent New York Public Library. A weekend accessories display includes the soft-sculpture straw hats of Patricia Underwood; jewelry from Robert Lee Morris, who has produced cartoon-inspired designs in a range for the Warner Bros. studio store; airy mesh hose, and shiny patent shoes and bags.

The show closes Friday with a presentation at the newly reopened Studio 54 — the disco of the Andy Warhol 1970s era. It seems an appropriate venue after the once-staid New Yorker launched its fashion special issue (read Salman Rushdie on Swinging London) with a wild disco party. Among the fashion guests were Giorgio Armani, Karan and Calvin Klein, who instantly dubbed the party "Studio 94."

## BOOKS

**HIGHER SUPERSTITION:**  
The Academic Left and Its Quarrels with Science

By Paul R. Gross and Norman Levitt. 314 pages. \$25.95. The John Hopkins University Press.

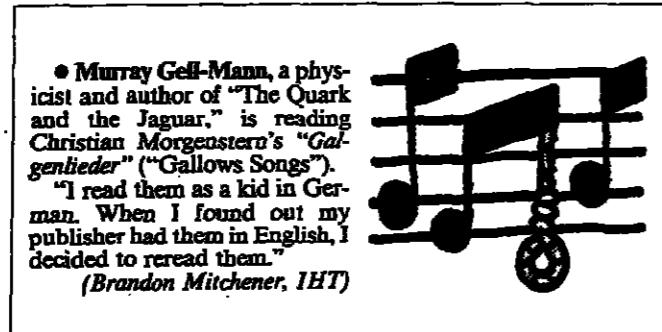
Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

**C**OUNTLESS books have been written about the havoc the academic left has wreaked in college humanities programs in the United States. This excellent book looks a bizarre attacks on science by feminists, Afrocentrists, homosexual militants, ecological radicals and foreign travelers.

Science teaching and the practice of science are not at risk the way the teaching of literature has been, largely because the practice of science requires specialized knowledge and exact research and does not therefore attract the kinds of dilettantes who have taken over the humanities programs.

The authors — Paul R. Gross, university professor of life sciences and director of the Center for Advanced Studies at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, professor of

## WHAT THEY'RE READING



prove the lot of human beings (multiculturalists and New Age practitioners notwithstanding).

Although the various groups with gripes against science often have conflicting goals, the authors point out that they tend to share some things: apocalyptic views, career opportunism, a general disregard for facts and an insistence on staking out the moral high ground. (Ironically, in some of them they resemble the religious right that pushes so-called creationism.)

Ignorance is a common trait, with literature professors making noise about patriarchal or elitist or Western hegemonic attitudes in the study of relativity that it is, and as the best known way to fight disease and im-

or chaos theory, without any understanding of what these things mean in scientific terms.

Feminists are concerned that the teaching of math undermines girls' self-esteem or that the egg is made to look "passive" compared to the sperm; in one (unfortunately representative) instance, Newton's "Principia Mathematica" has been described as a "rape manual."

These feminists are, the authors say, mostly guilty of "metaphor-mongering," less interested in the content of scientific writing than in the use of incorrect "gender" language.

Afrocentrists wish to rewrite scientific history with Africa as its center, and pseudo-science of this kind is routinely taught in black studies programs. "Somehow, the condescending belief has taken hold that black children can be persuaded to take an interest in science only if they are fed an educational diet of fairy tales," the authors write.

Ecologists raise alarm over the so-called greenhouse effect, still unproven. Animal-rights advocates attack labs and endorse "cruelty-free" products (in a footnote, the authors say, with the wit that characterizes the entire book: "We hope that

these concoctions are tested on something. It would do the environmentally sensitive no good at all to shampoo with what turned out, upon its first test in the marketplace, to be an hardly fragranced depilatory").

Some homosexual radicals see AIDS as the ultimate result of "oppression" by the heterosexual community; some black radicals believe it is a plague unleashed by science against blacks. The identification of the virus that causes AIDS would not have taken place so quickly, the authors point out, "had there been no biotechnology and molecular immunology based upon genetic engineering methods — methods so abhorrent to the radical critics of science, methods that biotechnology opponent Jeremy Rifkin and his 'postmodern science' admirers consider to be not only superfluous but a kind of blasphemy against nature..."

The disturbing thing, this book shows, is not that science is criticized, as it should be in a democratic society. There are scandals and fraud aplenty in the scientific world. The disturbing thing is that the criticism is so stupid.

International Herald Tribune

By Robert Byrne  
**GATA KAMSKY** beat White Short in Game 5 of the Professional Chess Association's semifinal championship matches in Linares, Spain.

In the Rubinstein Variation, E3, against the Nimzo-Indian Defense, White would invariably mobilize with 6 Nf3 years ago, but very few players do that now. On 12 Bc2, Black has rarely tried to open the center

**WHITE-KNIGHT**  
Position after 21...Nf6  
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# FUNERAL GES

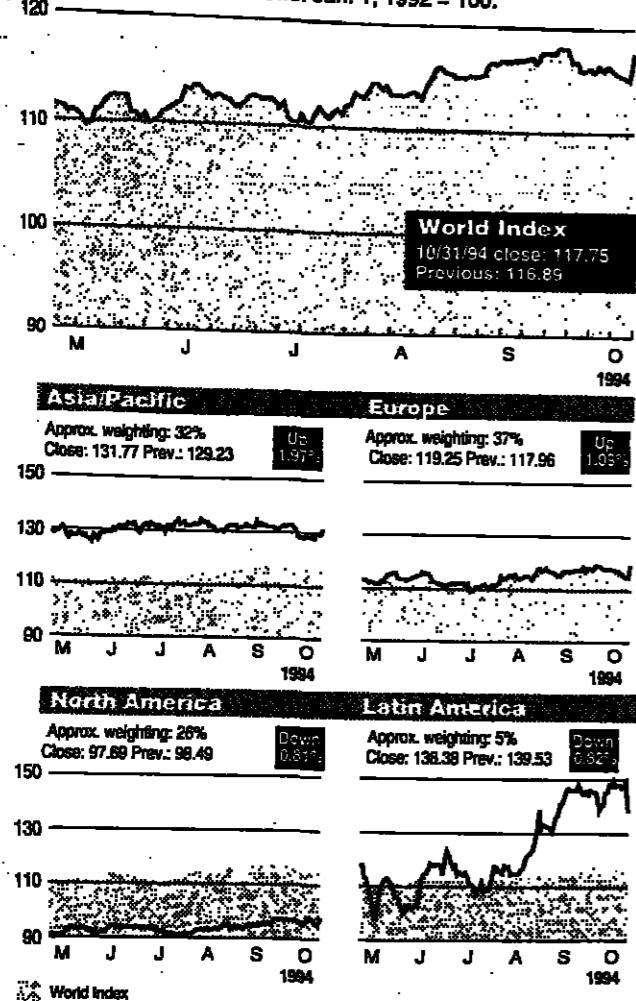
International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, November 1, 1994

Page 11



## THE TRIB INDEX: 117.75 Up 0.74%

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 250 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.







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# China Opens Central Bank Books

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — In an apparent move to shed more light on the Chinese economy, the central bank said Monday it would begin providing public statistics on the money supply, and it did so for the first time in the Communists' 45 years in power.

The move is aimed at allowing Chinese citizens to learn at least as much as foreign analysts know now about the country's complex economy. Money supply is a key indicator of inflationary trends, and the government considers inflation its most urgent problem.

The government published a measure of money supply in the official Financial News, along with statistics it releases each quarter on the level of loans, gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Such financial transparency has not come easily in China. Xi Yang, a journalist with the Ming Pao newspaper of Hong Kong, is serving a 12-year prison sentence for stealing "state secrets" in his reporting on central bank interest-rate policies and gold reserves.

"Before, these figures were only available in internal documents," an official of the bank's statistics department told the newspaper. "We hope the public will,

through the figures, understand prices and inflation."

Officials of the International Monetary Fund have for the past year been working closely with the bank to produce financial statistics that approach international standards.

The Chinese government and foreign investors alike have scrutinized recent economic indicators for signs that Beijing will be able to control potentially destabilizing inflation, which hit 27 percent in its largest cities in September.

"This will help the opening up and reform of our financial system and make for better international exchange," said Dai Xianglong, vice governor of the People's Bank of China.

But, while foreign economists welcomed the development, several said more frequent and consistent releases of data would be necessary to enable them to adequately chart China's development and its current fight against rising prices.

"If this is the start of more regular and more transparent monetary statistics, I am delighted," Enzio von Pfeil of S.G. Warburg Securities in Hong Kong said.

Much of China's statistical methodology remains something of a mystery to foreign analysts, who see quarterly monetary

figures released irregularly, often as much as six months after the quarter has ended.

In a commentary that accompanied the front-page publication of three measures of money supply growth, M-0, M-1 and M-2, for the first three quarters of 1994, the bank said the financial situation had improved from a year earlier, although prices continued to rise.

"The final aim of our monetary policy is to stabilize the currency and promote economic growth," Mr. Dai said. "But it is very difficult for us to directly regulate prices."

In more advanced economies, there is a clearer link between money supply growth and inflationary trends.

While several measures of growth in economic activity appear to be slowing down, including growth in money supply, prices continue to soar.

"Overall growth is up, but it looks like it is growing more slowly," said Andrew Freis, an economist with Salomon Brothers Hong Kong Ltd. "At this point a crude version of monetarism is most unlikely to bring inflation under control immediately."

## Hong Kong Futures Plan Angers Beijing

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — China criticized the Hong Kong government as "irresponsible" for failing to consult Beijing before allowing trading in stock futures, the official news agency Xinhua reported Monday.

The Chinese agency's Hong Kong branch described the government's decision last week to

introduce stock futures trading on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange as an "irresponsible act" that would have a "major impact" on the colony's economy.

"Any major measures to be implemented should take into consideration whether it is beneficial to Hong Kong's social stability and economic prosperity," a Xinhua spokesman said.

Hong Kong's decision to launch stock futures has also divided the colony's financial community. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange, warned it could cause excessive swings in stock prices.

Defending the decision to proceed with stock futures, a Hong Kong government spokesman said: "It's a com-

mercial decision and as such, the question of consultation doesn't arise."

Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission has announced it will implement risk-management measures and will initially limit trading to shares of HSBC Holdings PLC and Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd.

## Aerospace Firms In Japan Are Set To Turn Global

### High Costs Give Rivals Reason to Spread Risks

By David Holley

*Los Angeles Times Service*

TOKYO — As Japanese industry struggles to adapt to the strengthening yen, Toshifumi Hirai, an official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has his eyes set on the 21st century.

The economics of the strong yen are forcing core Japanese industries to manufacture in developing countries, and Japan will need to find new, promising, profitable high-tech industries.

Mr. Hirai, director of the Aircraft and Ordnance Division at MITI, said: "I think aircraft, or space, has a market in the next century."

But worldwide competition in the aircraft industry is akin to a "marathon race" in which Japan is too weak and too far behind to even dream of taking the lead. Mr. Hirai said.

Despite such modesty, however, Japan's efforts to develop an aircraft industry are taken seriously by leading U.S. companies.

Instead of seeing Japan as a threat, U.S. companies perceive the developments as part of the globalization of high-technology industries and are seeking Japanese partners.

George David, president of United Technologies Corp., maker of Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, said his company's cooperation with Japanese companies was contributing to their technical abilities in aerospace.

But he said he was not worried about helping to create competitors: "I would much rather partner with the strongest possible competitors, rather than have to meet all of them head to head in the marketplace."

Klaus Brauer, chief analyst for marketing and communications at Boeing Co., said aircraft design and manufacture was "an industry with very high risks."

Japanese companies essentially have two choices, he said: they can "throw all their eggs in one basket" by picking a narrow niche to focus on as competitors, or they can continue their ef-

orts to diversify and share risk with foreign partners.

So far, he said, the Japanese have chosen the less risky path of partnership.

About 75 percent of the industry's output is military work for Japan's Self-Defense Forces, such as production of F-15 fighter jets under U.S. licenses.

Much of the commercial work consists of producing parts for Boeing's 767 and 777 jetliners and for Pratt & Whitney engines for those planes.

The goal is to change the ratio to about 50-50 military and commercial, said Shinya Kobayakawa, senior managing director of Japan Aircraft Development Corp., an umbrella organization for five major aircraft companies:

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., Shimadzu Industries Ltd. and Japan Aircraft Manufacturing Co.

A key piece of Japan Aircraft Development Corp.'s strategy is for its firms to take the leading role in the design and manufacture of a new small passenger jet the Japanese have dubbed the YSX.

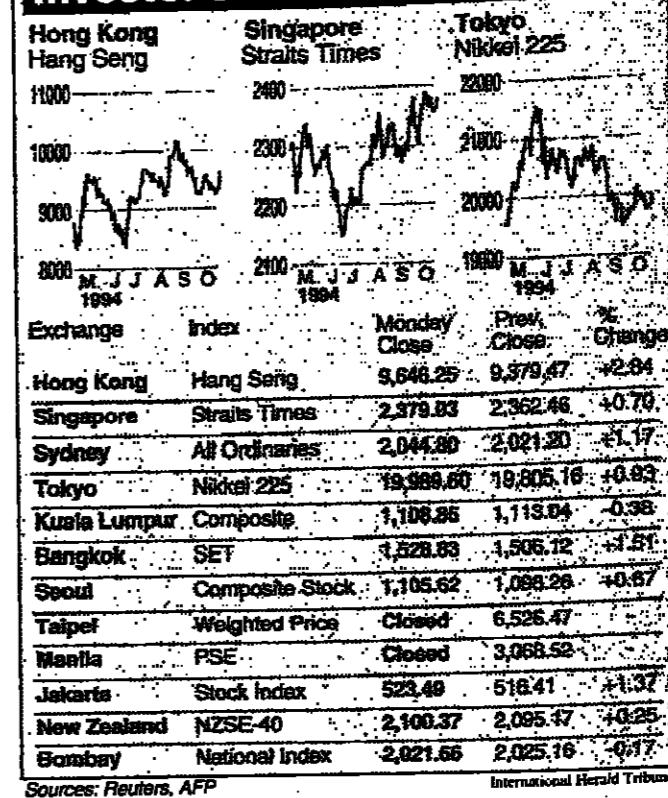
The company has for several years explored possibilities of building such a plane with an American or European partner, either in the 100-seat or 75-seat class.

The aircraft, if built, is likely to be a multinational effort. One possible scenario is for Japan Aircraft Development, Boeing and Chinese state-run aircraft manufacturers to cooperatively build a 100-seat airplane.

The Japanese say such a plane could satisfy a global market for passenger jets smaller than those of the Boeing 737 series, which hold 108 to 159 passengers. Estimates of demand over the next two decades for this kind of jet range from 1,500 to 3,000 aircraft.

"We need to prepare ourselves for the 21st-century economy, where there is a globalization of resources, a globalization of technology development, a globalization of the means of production," Mr. David of United Technologies said.

## Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

Taiwan's first secondary bond exchange, called the Bond Dealers Club, begins trading Tuesday. The Association of Securities Companies will operate the exchange, which is intended to give Taiwan companies an alternative to bank financing.

• Huawang Power International Inc. of China said third-quarter unaudited consolidated net income nearly doubled to 22.55 million yuan (\$2.6 million); the company hoped this would impress skeptics in New York, where its American depositary receipts are trading below their Oct. 6 offering price of \$20.00.

• Pioneer Electronic Corp. said it was "heading toward" signing a contract to become the first company allowed to make copies of Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh personal computers.

• Shanghai Hai Xing Shipping Co., China's biggest coastal shipping line, said it would be the next state-owned company to list on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange; it will float 864 million shares for 1.46 Hong Kong dollars (19 U.S. cents) each.

• NEC Home Electronics Ltd. plans to launch a 32-bit video-game machine in the second week of December, six days after rival Sony Corp. releases a machine.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters

## India Set to Ease Controls On Foreign Exchange Use

AFP-Exel News

NEW DELHI — India intends to loosen remaining foreign exchange controls shortly as it lays the groundwork for a fully convertible rupee, a top central bank official said on Monday.

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which governs transactions in foreign currency, will be rewritten and renamed as part of the liberalization program, said O.P. Sodhani, executive director of the Reserve Bank of India.

The redrafted law will contain "inbuilt provisions for capital account convertibility," setting the stage for a free capital movement in and out of the country, Mr. Sodhani said.

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**AMEX****Monday's Closing**

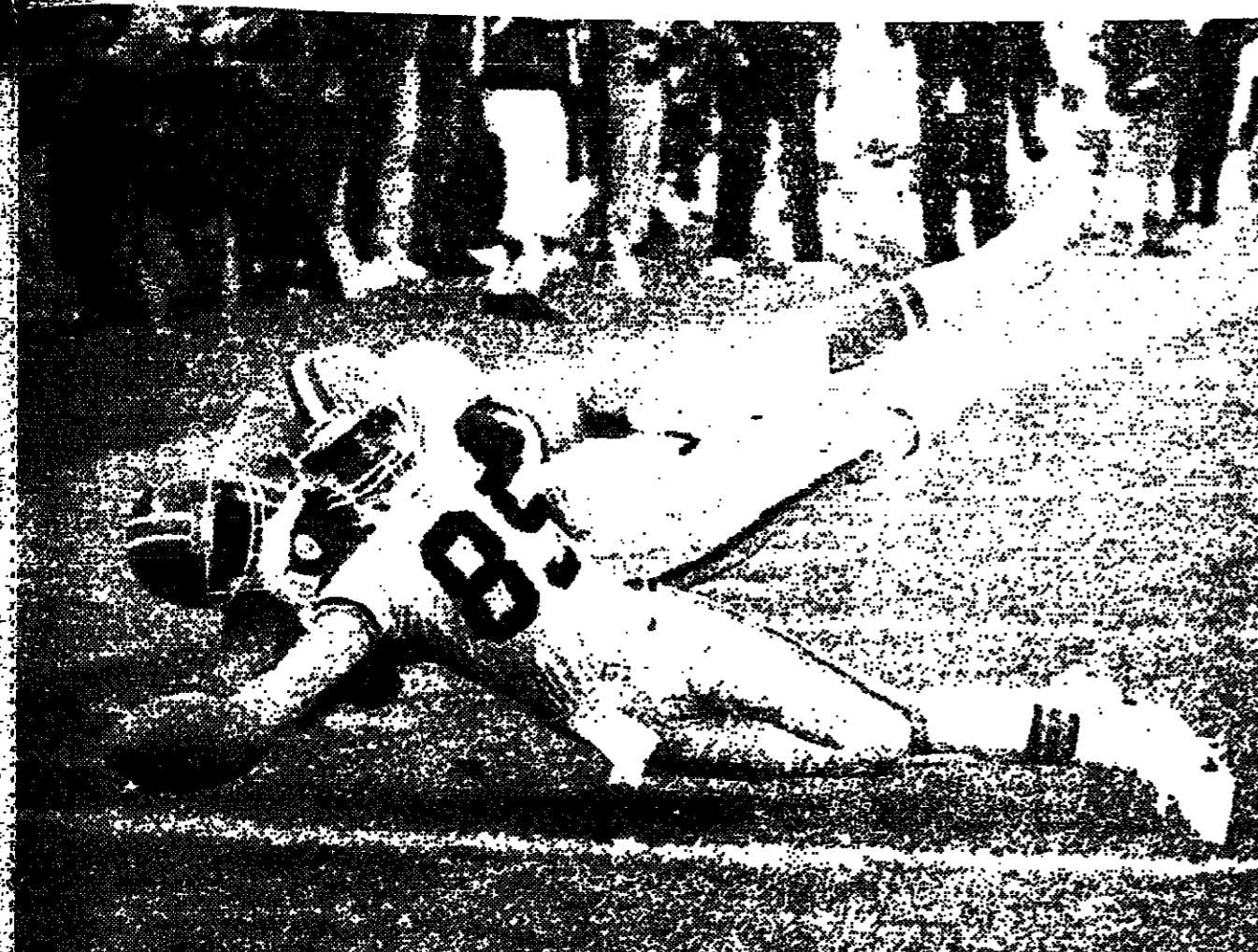
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect daily trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
1/2% AM Int'l	.54	42	41	81	81	81	81	-1
1/2% AM Int'l n	.54	42	41	150	150	150	150	-1/2
1/2% AM Int'l P	.54	42	41	102	102	102	102	-1/2
AMC	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMCI	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMCO	2.28	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMF	2.01	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMG	1.88	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp J	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp P	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp S	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp W	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp X	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Y	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Z	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp A	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp B	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp C	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp D	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp E	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp F	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
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AMH Corp K	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp L	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp M	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp N	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp O	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp P	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Q	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp R	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp S	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp T	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp U	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp V	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp W	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp X	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Y	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Z	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp A	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
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AMH Corp C	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp D	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp E	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp F	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp G	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp H	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp I	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp J	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp K	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp L	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp M	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp N	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp O	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
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AMH Corp Q	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
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AMH Corp T	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp U	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp V	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp W	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp X	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Y	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Z	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp A	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp B	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp C	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp D	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp E	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp F	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp G	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp H	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp I	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp J	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp K	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp L	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp M	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp N	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp O	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp P	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Q	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp R	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp S	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp T	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp U	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp V	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp W	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp X	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Y	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp Z	1.75	10	10	112	112	112	112	-1/2
AMH Corp A	1.75	10						





# PORTS



Derrick Alexander, with Randy Fuller hanging on, got his two-point conversion but the Browns fell short in Denver.

## Nebraska Overtakes Penn State as No. 1

By William N. Wallace  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The college football leviathans have risen to the top, and both are contemplating undefeated seasons — and the possibility of laying claim to the mythical national championship.

Nebraska, coming off a convincing 24-7 victory over Colorado on Saturday, is now ranked No. 1 by the Associated Press. Penn State, which crushed Ohio State by 63-14, slipped to No. 2.

Penn State has a two-game advantage in the loss column in

the Big Ten standings, with four conference games remaining — against Indiana and Illinois away, then at home against Northwestern and Michigan State. Those four opponents have a collective record of 16-1. Nebraska's future opponents — Kansas, Iowa State and Oklahoma — are 9-14-1.

The final polls, to be taken after the major bowl games on Jan. 2, will determine the national champion, and Nebraska may inherit an advantage.

If all goes well for the Cornhuskers, they will play in the Orange Bowl as the Big Eight

champions against a highly-ranked team such as Miami, the likely Big East champion, or Florida State, which has a solid record on the Atlantic Coast Conference crown.

But Penn State must go to the Rose Bowl as the Big Ten champion and play the Pacific-10 Conference winner, which probably won't be ranked among the nation's top 10. The irony is that the Nittany Lions, so eager to join the Big Ten with the Rose Bowl as a goal, may now be deprived of a greater prize, a national championship.

History indicates that if both the Cornhuskers and the Nittany Lions should win on Jan. 2, more first-place votes will go to Nebraska because of defeating a higher-ranked opponent, even if Penn State were to trounce its opponent — Oregon — by 50-0.

In the Pac-10, four teams are tied for first with 4-1 conference records: Arizona, Oregon, Southern California and Washington State. This knot came about when Oregon upset Arizona, 10-9, on Saturday.

The highest-ranked of those four: Washington State, No. 16 in the AP poll. Oregon is 21st.

Each of the four has three conference games left, and a key one on Saturday will be Washington State at home against Southern California. Oregon, which last played in the Rose Bowl in 1958, has the easiest route to Pasadena with future games against Arizona State, Stanford and Oregon State, all of which have losing records.

With the coming of November, there is other unfinished business among the elite.

Reynolds could not be reached to comment. An IAAF spokesman, Christopher Wimmer, said in Monte Carlo that "it's a great relief for all those involved . . . that this issue will no longer stand as a Damocles sword over the sport."

Reynolds, a gold and silver medalist in the 1988 Olympics, was suspended by the IAAF in 1990. It said he had tested positive for steroids after a track meet in Monte Carlo. He contended the test was faulty, and the U.S. track and field governing body exonerated him. But an IAAF arbitration panel ruled in 1992 in London that the drug test was valid, and upheld Reynolds' suspension, which kept him out of the Barcelona Olympics.

## SIDELINES

### High Court Rules Against Reynolds

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — World 400-meter record holder bitch Reynolds' legal battle with the International Amateur Athletic Federation was ended Monday when the Supreme Court blocked his bid to collect \$27.4 million in damages for being banned from the 1992 Olympics over a disputed drug test.

The justices, without comment, turned down Reynolds' argument that a U.S. court had the authority to order the governing body of international athletics to pay damages.

Reynolds could not be reached to comment. An IAAF spokesman, Christopher Wimmer, said in Monte Carlo that "it's a great relief for all those involved . . . that this issue will no longer stand as a Damocles sword over the sport."

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## For the Record

Karl Wendlinger, the Austrian driver seriously injured in May has, on the advice of doctors, decided to postpone his Formula One comeback, Swiss television reported. (Reuters)

Mats Sundin, of the Toronto Maple Leafs, became the latest NHL player to rejoin his former Swedish club, Djurgarden of Stockholm. (AP)

David Adams of Australia and Jean Luc Van den Heede of France reached Cape Town on Sunday to finish the first leg of the BOC Challenge. Christophe Anguin of France, the 1990-1991 BOC champion, crossed the line Friday. (AP)

## Quotable

"Digger Phelps, the former Notre Dame basketball coach: 'My father was an undertaker. There are advantages. For instance, while I dated my wife, I sent her flowers every day.'"

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

- 18 Actor Deon
- 16 "Oliver Twist" has asked for
- 5 Soprano dance
- 9 Trade
- 14 Needing migration
- 17 Marco Polo had it
- 18 Disconnect

20 Nautical sheet

21 Sutik

22 "Thar — blows!"

23 Crooked copy

25 Area for anchor cables

29 Vagrant

31 Somme's capital

33 Dubious

34 Tues. preceder

32 Dryer residue

33 Discombobulated

40 Soccer legend

41 Gave nourishment

42 Carol, on occasion

43 Lowe's collaborator

45 Of indeterminate gender

46 Liberate

48 Comes

51 Jar top

52 Like an old mattress

54 Marine's symbol

55 Rapiere

56 Young genius

57 Legal wit, for short

58 Willow

59 Discontinued Dodge

60 Perceives of

61 Actor George of "Cheers"

62 Board membership

63 Scare item of '75

64 Smeal (detect wrongdoing)

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21 Tartar

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3 — colada

4 Christian Scientist Mary Baker

5 Actress Bernhardt

6 On the same side, in war

7 Manhandle

8 Twice lat

9 Aardvark morsel

10 Blur

11 Awe

12 Love

13 Big bloomer

18 German industrial city

21 Too stylish, perhaps

24 Colonial flute

26 Butcher's byproducts

28 Nelson French friend

29 Oscar Wilde lady

30 Ready-go connector

30 Gone up

32 Tartar

35 Mr. Cassini

36 Impudent emperor

38 Very fr.

40 Early start

42 Latin literary icon

44 Respected tribesman

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ART BUCHWALD

**Virginia Rat Race**

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate race in Virginia is heating up, with both Ollie North and Chuck Robb turning it into a rat race.

The major political issue is truth. Since North was convicted in court of lying, as opposed to Robb, who has only been accused of being untruthful by the media, North has the edge in the polls.

To support him a group of citizens has started a "Fingers Crossed for Ollie" campaign.

The organizer, A. Gilmore Flues, maintains that there are a lot more liars in Virginia than anyone realizes. "If we can get these people out on Election Day, we can win."

"You would really be providing a service for those who just don't have the truth in them," I told him.

Gil said, "The other day we got Elliott Abrams to climb on the Ollie bandwagon. If you recall, Abrams was convicted of lying to Congress about Nicaragua and received a two-year suspended sentence. When he came out of the closet for North, a lot of voters who had never told the truth in their lives were terribly impressed that a person who perjured himself



Dali Theft in St. Petersburg

**ST. PETERSBURG** — A gold and amethyst statuette by Salvador Dali was stolen from an art sale in St. Petersburg, police said on Monday. Spokesman Igor Komissarov said the statue, called "Isis," was stolen from the city's Exhibition Hall last week.

Reuters

**A Poet's Thoroughly Modern Ballad of Henry VIII**

By David Spanier

**L**ONDON — Priscilla Napier is endowed with a passion and daring worthy of the Tudors. Her "Ballad of King Henry VIII and Sir Thomas Wyatt," a highly unusual book exploring the sexual and moral makeup of Henry VIII, written in verse and self-published by the 36-year-old author, is being called a triumph by the poet Ted Hughes.

Praising her "peculiar gift for writing dramatic verse" in a way that is both vernacular and lofty, Hughes went further. Napier, he wrote, has internalized England's history as her own history. It is a poem, so he claimed, for those who feel "England's history, in all its details, is somehow their own personal, secret history."

The direct, simple, spontaneous evocation of Henry VIII's character, and of men and women around him, in Napier's version, is neither modern nor archaic. Here is the first glimpse the story gives of Anne Boleyn: *"And in this dark-haired girl Something of Wallis Simpson was foreshadowed — Foreign and novel and as smart as paint."*

*"But Senator Bob Dole says that it doesn't matter."*

*"Senator John Warner thinks that North is a threat to the Republican Party."*

*"Former Secretary of Treasury Jim Baker, who wants to be president, believes that North is as wholesome as white bread. Our job is to persuade the good citizens of Virginia that Ollie is the best man for the job because if he lied to the Senate as an irate witness, there's no telling what he can do in Congress when he's one of them."*

I said, "I guess what makes this safe for North is that when you run for the Senate you don't have to take an oath that you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

Gil smiled. "Not even Pat Robertson expects Ollie to do that."

always been fond of history and I have gone on just the same." She chuckles. "Perhaps I am a little less verbose."

The attraction of Henry VIII was that he was a very clever, very determined character. "I like the way he stood up to everybody and decided to be his own pope. I had just come back at that time from a trip to Italy and thought how beastly the Church was to the poor Italians and Spanish. It bullied the poor so much."

"Henry had the guts to stand up to it all. The challenge to him was just as powerful as from the Communist state in our day, and just as menacing. It was as if Cuba had stood up to the United States without having Russia in the background."

Encouraged by friends, Napier decided to publish the ballad herself. The cost was formidable, \$6,000 (nearly \$10,000) and she is not sure how far the pile of books in her upstairs cupboard will go down. "Any money I make out of my books, I plow back into a literary account," she says. Her next project is to write a life of one of her forebears, an admiral who sailed with Nelson.

A reviewer in the weekly *The Spectator* compared Napier's portrait of Henry VIII to Holbein's painting and the film portrayal by Charles Laughton, and doubted whether anyone would ever better convey what it was that drove that very driven man.

Certainly she makes a good defense for the king, especially in the evocation of his religious feeling, which continued throughout his life. But she is far from dazzled by him.

"I can't make out a case for him as a good man," she said. "He was rather fiendish. He got handed absolute power at the age of 18. Wouldn't anyone be like that? I don't really know what made him tick, except this absolute passion to have a son and his determination to keep England out of the power of the Habsburg Empire and of France. It was a very powerful feeling. He must have a son, an unquestioned male heir. If his enemies could have got across the Channel, there would have been havoc."

Napier believes it was the Rhenish factor that prevented all but one of Catherine and Henry's eight children from surviving. "Of course they didn't



Priscilla Napier's "Ballad of King Henry VIII and Sir Thomas Wyatt" explores the sexual and moral makeup of Henry VIII.

National Portrait Gallery, London

know about blood incompatibility then. If you live in a superstitious age, then you might come to think you were cursed and that you were not really married or should not have been married. Therefore we are living in sin."

Napier adds frankly: "How does one know what he thinks? His conduct took the terrible form of killing everyone who might be a threat to him." Henry himself remarks, with subtle insight, in the poem: "Men will invent their women to their liking."

The hero of her ballad is Henry VIII, who was Anne Boleyn's lover before Henry and who had the courage "to tell the king the news he would not hear," that Anne was not suitable to be his future queen. Wyatt was locked up in the Tower three times for his pains, on trumped up accusations. The details

of his dispatches to Henry from his ambassadorial posts in Madrid and Paris make fascinating reading in their own right. One comment from a possible spouse, the Duchess of Milan, Wyatt did not pass on to Henry: "She'd be well content to marry with royal Harry."

must decline

Politely but quite firmly,

Having a single head.

As to whether her verse is also an expression of a deeply emotional private life (as Ted Hughes suggests in his foreword), Napier is quite disarming.

"One just does not know where one's impulses come from," she says.

"I was blissfully happy for five years, until my husband was killed in the

war, in command of his destroyer. I haven't had affairs or the desire to have love affairs or anything. Rather a pity, because I think one needs all that. I have three children all married and happily chugging along."

"Tim so fed up with all that Political Correctness. It's gone to the other extreme, ludicrous. You know 'men are such beasts'! I don't mind a bit being called a chauvinist pig." She chuckles again. "The book is really an attempt to see Henry in the light of his own day, and not through the mesh of feminist passion that would have been incomprehensible to him and his contemporaries."

David Spanier is a freelance journalist based in London.

**WEATHER**

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

**Asia**

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High Temp F Low Temp F

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